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DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

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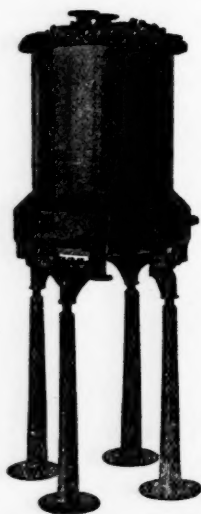
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RECENT LEGISLATION AND THE FUTURE OF THE DYESTUFF INDUSTRY

The future of the dyestuff industry in America is now much brighter than it seemed a half year ago when the Hill bill was introduced in Congress. This measure, which represented the desires of the textile manufacturers, the chemists and the various dye users of the country, was the embodiment of their most carefully considered recommendations. It was designed to stimulate the manufacture of dyestuffs in this country by putting a premium on domestic products by the assessment of duties on foreign dyestuffs and on the raw and intermediate products used in their manufacture. These duties were recommended after the most painstaking estimate of cost of production here and abroad and were believed to express the minimum of duty that must be put upon the foreign articles before domestic manufacture would be invited.

The bill on its introduction met with poor luck in Congressional committee. Chemists and experts free from the slightest suspicion of personal hope of gain by the bill pleaded for it. Men of international reputation in the technique of the industries affected by it stood sponsor for it and last of all, that should have had the most weight with the committee, textile manufacturers, consumers of dyestuffs, spoke in its favor. These not only were from the nature of their business presumably fostering the bill with no ulterior purpose but would suffer severely from it if the bill were a scheme designed to add profit to an industry that needed none, or if they thought that the country could ever attain an economic independence of German dye factories without it.

The powers at Washington remained obdurate and gave little heed to the arguments in favor of the bill. It must not be thought that all the champions of the measure were from the camp of the enemy and that their failure was due to their political complexion. Southern textile factory owners, men whose Democratic forbears would haunt them if their recreant heirs should so much as talk with a Republican, appeared in committee and pleaded for the measure which should establish and foster an American dyestuff industry. The bill should certainly have been recognized as strictly non-partisan and as an economic necessity despite the certain cost temporarily to be borne by the dyestuff consumer. But even Democratic eloquence was in vain and the beginning of the present year saw little hope of convincing Congress of the urgent need of the passage of the Hill bill. Since then, however, a change of heart seems to have come over that august body and an attempt to approach the recommendations of the Hill bill is seen in the Kitchin bill, which conforms to the former in its ad valorem duties but takes one-third off the additional specific duties asked for. The Kitchin bill eliminates all duties from crude materials while the Hill bill asked for a duty of 5 per cent. It remains to be seen if the dyestuff manufacturers will avail themselves of this new measure offering less advantages than the earlier bill.

It looks very much like mere haggling on the part of Congress over a period of eight months to arrive finally

MAY 1 1919

at the Kitchin bill, which is really an attempt to drive a better bargain with the dye manufacturers. The time has been poorly spent, however, since a critical period needs prompt action and the indecision of Congress is of course reflected in the delay in enterprises which would have otherwise so much longer a start toward completion. Since any tariff made to meet utterly new conditions must be in its nature empirical much good would have been done and valuable time saved by passing the Hill bill last December and letting any proved exorbitant tariff be a matter for later adjustment, meanwhile building up a native industry.

While we see the delays caused by partisan views and partisan suspicions in the progress of a measure so sadly needed, the practical minded will ask why a little less ingenuousness was not shown by the promoters of the Hill bill. The Republican Hill bill has failed and was declared practically a dead issue last December, the Kitchin bill, a Democratic measure approximating its recommendations, has passed. While most of the manufacturers and chemists feel that the Hill bill was of such prime economic necessity as to be a measure demanding a broad non-partisan if not patriotic support, still sufficient attention should have been given to the political aspect of this and all such measures in a period fraught with such importance to any political party. A greater astuteness would have counselled securing a Democratic champion of the measure for its introduction, for the men behind the bill had no thought of using it to promote the general principle of protection but strictly as an emergency measure.

Reckoning on a basis of total dyestuff consumption of 29,000 short tons per annum of a value of ten million dollars we reach 17½ cents as an average price per pound of dyestuff. According to the Kitchin bill, ad valorem and specific duties would raise this price to nearly 27½ cents before the foreign dye should enter the country—apparently a sufficient handicap to permit our native dye manufacturers to compete. The price per pound seems rather low but is based on a House committee report. This difference due to tariff is not all clear profit to the American consumer. Only time and trials can show what colors can be made at a profit even under this premium. If we take our prices on aniline, paranitraniline, beta naphthol, etc., and make allowance for war conditions and materials cost, the prices demanded to cover cost of process in the reactions involved do not give promise that there is going to be any excessive profit in the industry even if it were prosecuted under the more favorable terms of the Hill bill.

CO-ORDINATION OF CHEMICAL EFFORT

The story of the progress that has been made in the various lines of chemical industry since the beginning of the European war has not yet been written. We do know, however, that this country has forged ahead in this direction and that chemists have tackled problems and evolved products that never before were manufactured on American soil. Factories of one kind or another dot the hillsides and valleys of nearly every State and the smoke of thousands of chimneys is the silent representation of the great forces that have been assembled in the mighty effort to meet the unprecedented demand that has been made upon our manufacturers. All of us are proud of our present accomplishments, the full extent of which we can scarcely comprehend.

In attempting to analyze the present situation a number of facts obtrude, and must be reckoned with if these

industries are to be successfully continued here and to find a place in the economic resources of this country. Those who have studied the conditions under which we are now working find an absence of a kind of co-operation that is needed, not only among the various lines of chemical production themselves, but that these industries must be protected within reasonable limits by the friendly aid of legislation. Such co-ordination is imperative if a chemical industry with its great possibilities is to develop here in future years. But more than this, it is evident that there must be a linking up of this industrial effort with technical institutions and universities to the end that scientifically trained men shall be developed to lead the advance in many unexplored fields. Special knowledge to the chemical worker is demanded, but behind it must be that broad generalization in science which begets expert development. Industrial organization is in need of advisers in every field, and the research worker must pave the way to future conquests. That this view is becoming fixed in the minds of those who have greatest interest in the development of a truly American chemical industry is apparent to all who have given the subject consideration.

The meeting of the American Chemical Society and cognate associations to be held in New York this month is likely to give many the opportunity to compare notes and to make a mental inventory of the present status of the chemical industry. The industrial side of chemistry is sure to be in the forefront, but it will carry with it evidence of the presence of the research worker and the organized industrial forces that have enabled this country to reach its present stage of progress. If we shall be able to co-ordinate these various activities and learn the lesson these efforts would teach, we shall have more than surpassed him who made the proverbial two blades of grass grow where but one grew before.

THE TARIFF COMMISSION

"The Tariff Commission will find many ways of being useful to the business world if the plans President Wilson has formed for it are followed," says an article in Collier's, written apparently with the authority of the President. It goes on to say: "The war has developed new industries in the United States, notably the dyestuffs industry. Great benefit can be conferred on industries of this character, the President believes, if the Tariff Commission studies their methods of operation and the economies which obtain among the European nations, where these industries have been longest established and are most efficient."

RICH SODA BEDS IN OREGON

Klamath Falls, Ore., Sept. 11.—A million tons of soda, estimated to be deposited in the beds of the American Soda Products Company near Paisley, in Lake county, of which John D. Sprickels, Jr., of San Francisco, is president, would be shipped out over the proposed new Strahorn railroad at the rate of one hundred tons per day, according to officials of the soda company now in Klamath Falls.

Mr. Spreckels and his head engineer, H. L. Emerson, have been holding private consultations with Mr. Strahorn for several days and the announced development of the soda property has been partially suspected, although everyone is astonished at the staggering estimated mineral deposits. The soda beds were formerly thought to be merely alkali and the district to be valueless.

Fourteen years ago F. L. Young of Paisley interested a number of men in examining the deposits there with the result that a company was formed for marketing borax, which was found to exist in considerable quantities.

TARIFF ON DYESTUFFS AND COAL TAR MEDICINAL PRODUCTS NOW IN EFFECT

President Wilson Signs General Revenue Bill, Containing Protective Tariff, Following Its Joint Passage by Senate and House—Some Changes Made by Conference, Including Removal of Specific Duties on Natural and Synthetic Indigo, Alizarin, etc., and Medicinals and Flavors

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 11—The so-called general revenue act, passed by Congress just prior to its adjournment for the session, lacks uniformity with respect to the dyestuff schedule and, in part is something of a disappointment to drug, chemical and dyestuffs interests.

The dyestuff tariff fight was centered largely on indigos and from there it spread to other things and lastly took in the coal tar medicinals. Throughout the discussions of the measure when it was before the House of Representatives and the Senate, constant reference was made by the Democratic proponents of free trade to the increased cost of workmen's garments if the specific duty provided be allowed to stand, and some of the speakers waxed eloquent, particularly Claude W. Kitchin, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, member of the House of Representatives from the State of North Carolina, also the home of one Caesar Cone, a large mill owner, the only man who has consistently appeared before members of Congress, both personally and by counsel, a Mr. Beall, in opposition to the specific duty on natural and synthetic indigos and alizarin dyes.

The House of Representatives, in passing the measure, exempted these, as was previously noted in these columns, from the specific duty applicable to all other dyestuffs, but the Senate, in passing the measure provided the specific for all dyes and colors, making the bill uniform.

There were 273 differences of opinion between the House and the Senate, at least that was the number of Senate amendments offered to the House bill. When sent to conference of members of the two branches, a warm fight followed on several of the sections, particularly dyestuffs and medicinals. Congressman Kitchin opposed the specific rates on both the intermediates and the finished dyes, while Senator Hughes, of New Jersey, in whose district are the large mills of Paterson, held out in their favor. It looked for a time as though there would be a deadlock; Mr. Kitchin declaring the bill unfair in that it contained a provision never before proposed even by Congressman Hill, the leader in the dyestuff-legislation activity, in that a specific duty was asked for indigo and alizarin when even in the Republican tariffs and in the Hill bill these were on the free list. Opposed to tariff for other than revenue purposes, Congressman Kitchin was, however, willing to concede the specific duty on all else if the Senate conferees would agree to the House provision exempting therefrom natural and synthetic alizarin, and dyes obtained from alizarin, anthracene and carbazol; and natural and synthetic indigo and all indigoids, whether or not obtained from indigo, as well as medicinals and flavors.

Senator Hughes figured out that the five cents a pound specific duty on the dyes named would really amount to but one cent a pound if the foreign producers wanted to get around the law for where they now send indigo to this country as a twenty per cent paste, they could send it over 100 per cent pure whereupon reduced in this country to the 20 per cent paste, the duty would be, with the specific accounted for, but 31 per cent, 1 per cent additional representing the specific, so that the Senate conferees agreed to Mr. Kitchin's demands, pleased with the balance of the schedule.

Without a doubt had not the Senate agreed to recede from its demands the House would have been equally obdurate and perhaps in the end the whole dyestuff schedule would have been shunted into oblivion, as Democrats on both sides of the Capitol found it very distasteful and many were loath to vote for its retention, so had a controversy arisen, many others than those who did would

have bolted from the course taken by the Democrats as a party. Even more difficult would have proven the retention of the specific duty on coal tar medicinals and flavors, because here again there entered the opportunity for a criticism of the provision on the ground that both of these constituted every-day requirements of the poor people of the country and nothing should be done with respect to them that would tend to increase their cost.

The dyestuff, medicinal and flavor section, as written into the statute books, is as follows:

FREE LIST

Group 1. Acenaphthene, anthracene having a purity of less than twenty-five per centum, benzol, carbazol having a purity of less than twenty-five per centum, cresol, cumol, fluorene, metacresol having a purity of less than ninety per centum, methylanthracene, methylanthralene, naphthalene having a solidifying point less than seventy-nine degrees centigrade, orthocresol having a purity of less than ninety per centum, paracresol having a purity of less than ninety per centum, pyridin, quinolin, toluol, xylol, crude coal tar, pitch of coal tar, dead or creosote oil, anthracene oil, all other distillates which on being subjected to distillation yield in the portion distilling below two hundred degrees centigrade a quantity of tar acids less than five per centum of the original distillate, and all other products that are found naturally in coal tar, whether produced or obtained from coal tar or other source, and not otherwise specially provided for in this title, shall be exempt from duty.

DUTIABLE LIST

Group II. Amidonaphthol, amidophenol, amidosalicylic acid, anilin oil, anilin salts, anthracene having a purity of twenty-five per centum or more, anthraquinone, benzoic acid, benzaldehyde, benzylchloride, benzidin, binitrobenzol, binitrochlorobenzol binitronaphthalene, binitrotoluol, carbazol having a purity of twenty-five per centum or more, chlorophthalic acid, cumidin dimethylanilin, dianisidin, dioxynaphthalene, diphenylamin, metacresol having a purity of ninety per centum or more, methylanthraquinone, metanilic acid, naphthalene having a solidifying point of seventy-nine degrees centigrade or above, naphthylamin, naphthol naphthylenediamin, nitrobenzol, nitrotoluol, nitronaphthalene, nitranilin, nitrophenylenediamin, nitrotoluylenediamin, orthocresol having a purity of ninety per centum or more, paracresol having a purity of ninety per centum or more, phenol, phthalic acid, phthalic anhydride, phenylenediamin, phenylnaphthylamin, resorcin, salicylic acid, sulphanilic acid, toluidin, tolidin, toluylenediamin, xylidin, or any sulphoacid or sulphoacid salt of any of the foregoing, all similar products obtained, derived, or manufactured in whole or in part from the products provided for in Group I, and all distillates which on being subjected to distillation yield in the portion distilling below two hundred degrees centigrade a quantity of tar acids equal to more than five per centum of the original distillate, all the foregoing not colors, dyes, or stains, photographic chemicals, medicinals, flavors, or explosives, and not otherwise provided for in this title, and provided for in the paragraphs of the act of October third, nineteen hundred and thirteen, which are herein-after specifically repealed by section five hundred and two, fifteen per centum ad valorem.

Group III. All colors, dyes or stains, whether soluble or not in water, color acids, color bases, color lakes, photographic chemicals, medicinals, flavors, synthetic phenolic resin, or explosives, not otherwise specially provided for in this title, when obtained, derived, or manufactured in whole or in part from any of the products provided for in Groups I and II, including natural alizarin and indigo, and colors, dyes, or color lakes obtained, derived, or manufactured therefrom, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Sec. 501. That on and after the day following the passage of this Act, in addition to the duties provided in section five hundred, there shall be levied, collected, and paid upon all articles contained in Group II a special duty of 2½ cents per pound, and upon all articles contained in Group III (except natural and synthetic alizarin, and dyes obtained from alizarin, anthracene, and carbazol; natural and synthetic indigo and all indigoids, whether or not obtained from indigo; and medicinals and flavors), a special duty of 5 cents per pound.

During the period of five years beginning after the passage of this Act, such special duties shall be annually reduced twenty per centum of the rate imposed by this section, so that at the end of such period such special duties shall no longer be assessed, levied, or collected; but if, at the expiration of five years from the date of the passage of this Act, the President finds that there is not being manufactured or produced within the United States as much as sixty per centum in value of the domestic consumption of the articles mentioned in Groups II and III of section five hundred, he shall by proclamation so declare, whereupon the special duties imposed by this section on such articles shall no longer be assessed, levied, or collected.

Sec. 502. That paragraphs twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-three and the words "salicylic acid" in paragraph one of Schedule A of section one of an Act entitled "An Act to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes," approved October 3, 1913, and paragraphs 394, 452, and 514," and the words "carbolic" and "phthalic," in paragraph 387 of the "free list" of section one of said Act, and so much of said Act or any existing law or parts of law as may be inconsistent with this title are hereby repealed.

The Senate had offered an amendment delaying the taking effect of this title until the termination of the present European war. That body receded therefrom and as a result the provisions of the title took effect the day following the signing thereof by the President.

EMERGENCY STAMP TAXES ARE ABOLISHED

No Longer Necessary for Manufacturers of Perfumery, Cosmetics, etc., to Affix Stamps on Packages Sent Out to Drug Trade

The National Wholesale Druggists Association has sent out the following bulletin relative to the changes brought about by the new general revenue bill, which abolishes the stamp taxes on perfumes, cosmetics, etc., which the drug trade has been paying for nearly two years:

Schedule B of the emergency war revenue act has been repealed by the omnibus revenue bill, which has just received the President's signature, taking effect Saturday morning, September 9. The revenue bill also repeals the documentary stamp taxes included in Schedule A of the emergency war revenue act, including all bills of lading, express receipts, telephone and telegraph messages.

Manufacturers are now free to remove from their factory premises all goods included in Schedule B without payment of tax. Collectors of internal revenue have been instructed to assist manufacturers in the preparation of claims for the redemption of all unused stamps, and canceled stamps which have not been attached to goods. Refunds will also be allowed for stamps attached to goods which have not been removed from factory premises, provided the individual packages can be exhibited to deputy collectors in order that each stamp may be specially cancelled. As to goods which have been removed from factory premises, the government holds that as the tax accrues upon removal no refunds can be made.

The wine schedule of the act imposes taxes on liqueurs, cordials, and "similar preparations," but medicines have been held by the Internal Revenue Bureau not to be included in this category. Wines, etc., used in the manufacture of medicinal preparations will, therefore, pay only the tax which attaches to them as beverages and no additional tax.

The following schedule has been adopted for the taxes of still wines:

Sec. 402. (a) That upon all still wines, including vermouth, and upon all artificial or imitation wines or compound sold as wine hereafter produced in or imported into the United States, and upon all like wines which on the date this section takes effect shall be in the possession or under the control of the producer, holder, dealer, or compounder there shall be levied, collected, and paid: On wines containing not more than fourteen per centum of absolute alcohol, 4 cents per wine gallon, the per centum of alcohol taxable under this section to be reckoned by volume and not by weight.

On wines containing more than fourteen per centum and not exceeding twenty-one per centum of absolute alcohol, 10 cents per wine gallon.

On wines containing more than twenty-one per centum and not exceeding twenty-four per centum of absolute alcohol, 25 cents per wine gallon.

All such wines containing more than twenty-four per centum of absolute alcohol by volume shall be classed as distilled spirits and shall pay tax accordingly.

Provided, That on all unsold still wines in the actual possession of the producer at the time this title takes effect, upon which the tax imposed by the act approved October twenty-second, nineteen hundred and fourteen, entitled "An act to increase the internal revenue and for all other purposes," and the joint resolution approved December seventeenth, nineteen hundred and fifteen, entitled "Joint resolution extending the provisions of the act entitled 'An act to increase the internal revenue, and for other purposes,' approved October twenty-second, nineteen hundred and fourteen, to December thirty-first, nineteen hundred and sixteen," has been assessed, the tax so assessed shall be abated, or, if paid, refunded under such regulations as the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury may prescribe.

The following is the schedule of taxes upon sparkling wines, liqueurs, cordials and "similar compounds":

(c) That upon all domestic and imported sparkling wines, liqueurs, cordials and similar compounds remaining in the hands of dealers when this section takes effect, or thereafter removed from the place of manufacture or storage for sale or consumption, there shall be levied and paid, by stamp, taxes as follows:

On each bottle or other container of champagne or sparkling wine, 3 cents on each one-half pint or fraction thereof.

On each bottle or other container of artificially carbonated wine, 1½ cents on each one-half pint or fraction thereof.

On each bottle or other container of liqueurs, cordials, or similar compounds, by whatever name sold or offered for sale, containing sweet wine, fortified with grape brandy under the provisions of paragraph (c) of this section, 1½ cents on each one-half pint or fraction thereof; not containing such sweet wines, three-fourths of 1 cent on each one-half pint or fraction thereof.

The taxes imposed by this section do not apply to wines, liqueurs or cordials in the possession of dealers on which the tax imposed by the emergency war revenue act has already been paid by stamps. Further information regarding these changes will be supplied by collectors of internal revenue.

JAPAN BUYING MANY CHEMICALS IN U. S.

S. Takeuchi, New York representative of Mitsui and Company, of Tokio, Japan, and C. Asano, a buyer of his company from Japan, recently went to Pittsburg to inspect \$5,000,000 worth of goods, a large amount of which were chemicals and drugs. However, Mr. Takeuchi states that no large orders were placed in Pittsburg and that the market is still being searched for the necessary goods.

"It is true," said Mr. Takeuchi to a representative of DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS, "that we have recently been buying extensively in American markets. The market in Japan is constantly fluctuating but at the present time there is a great demand for American drugs and chemicals. We have had a great deal of difficulty in getting our prices for the goods, for Japan cannot afford to pay the prices which obtain in American markets. Japan has been a heavy buyer of drugs in America in the past but this will not continue unless prices are lower. The country is now making many drugs and chemicals formerly bought in America and I believe that a few years will note a big change in the character of American exports to Japan. We could export larger quantities at the present time if shipping rates were lower and prices in American markets would permit it. I think Japan offers many inducements to American manufacturers of chemicals and drugs if some one would study the Japanese markets and get in touch with the business methods used in our country."

BROMINE AND CALCIUM CHLORIDE**HAVE LARGE PRODUCTION IN 1915**

War Demand Causes Big Increase in Sales of the Former—Manufacturing of Fine Chemicals Derived from this Product Also Increased

According to a report just published by the United States Geological Survey the marketed production of salt in the country in 1915, including Hawaii and Porto Rico, was 38,231,496 barrels (280 lbs. each) or 5,352,409 short tons, valued at \$11,747,686, an increase of 3,426,813 barrels or 479,753 short tons and of \$1,550,269 in value, as compared with 1914. Expressed in percentage the increase was 10 per cent in quantity and 15 per cent in value. The increase was in part due to the increased demand for bromine and calcium chloride.

Bromine is made in connection with the manufacture of salt at Mount Pleasant, Isabella county; Midland, Midland county, near Saginaw, and at St. Charles, Saginaw county, and Bay City, Bay county, Mich.; in the Ohio Valley at Pomeroy, Meigs county, at Mason and Hartford, Mason county, and in the Kanawha Valley at Malden, Kanawha county, W. Va. In Michigan the bromine has been marketed in the form of fine chemicals, but the great increase in demand, brought on by the war in Europe, has caused a great deal of the bromine to be marketed as such. Along the Ohio river, where there is cheap transportation by rail and water and cheap coal and gas, and where salt and bromine occur naturally, bromine has been produced for export for many years to be made into fine chemicals. Here is an opportunity for American chemists, according to the Geological Survey, which should not be neglected.

The following table shows the bromine marketed from 1880 to 1915:

Year.	Quantity (pounds)	Value.	Year.	Quantity (pounds)	Value.
1880	404,690	\$114,752	1899	433,004	\$108,251
1883	301,100	72,264	1900	521,444	140,790
1884	281,100	67,464	1901	552,043	154,572
1885	310,000	89,900	1902	513,893	128,472
1886	428,334	141,360	1903	598,500	167,580
1887	199,087	61,717	1904	897,100	269,130
1888	307,386	95,290	1905	1,192,758	378,914
1889	418,891	125,667	1906	938,128	265,204
1890	387,847	104,719	1907	1,000,827	295,281
1891	343,000	54,880	1908	760,023	213,783
1892	379,480	64,502	1909	569,725	157,600
1893	346,299	104,520	1910	245,437	31,684
1894	379,444	102,450	1911	651,541	110,902
1895	517,421	134,343	1912	647,200	145,805
1896	546,580	144,501	1913	572,400	115,436
1897	487,149	129,094	1914	576,991	203,094
1898	486,979	126,614	1915	855,857	285,307

The great increase in the output and especially in the value of bromine shown in the table for 1915 is significant. The price of bromine during the first five months of 1916 ranged from \$4.75 to \$6.50 per pound in New York, the result in part at least of the unprecedented demand from abroad, where it is said to be used in asphyxiating gases. The comparatively low price per pound indicated in the table is due to the fact that considerable bromine was sold at prices specified in contracts made before the demand increased and to the further fact that the figures indicate prices at the point of production, and hence do not include the cost of freight.

Calcium chloride is made from natural brines in the Saginaw Valley in Michigan, in the Ohio Valley in Ohio and West Virginia, and in the Kanawha Valley, W. Va. Thus practically every constituent in these brines is saved and turned into profit. Calcium chloride is manufactured at Mount Pleasant and Saginaw, Mich.; Pomeroy, Ohio; and Mason, Hartford, and Malden, W. Va.

Statistics of production of calcium chloride from natural brines have been collected by the Geological Survey since 1909. These figures given in the table below do not include the output obtained in the manufacture of soda, as such calcium chloride is not an original constituent of the brine. Large quantities of calcium chloride formerly wasted in the manufacture of soda, the source of which is different from that considered in this report, are now being used in part, and it is to be hoped that new uses for what is still wasted may soon be found.

Calcium chloride sold in the United States, 1910-1915

Year.	Quantity (short tons).	Value	Year.	Quantity (short tons).	Value.
1910	10,971	\$74,713	1913	19,611	\$130,030
1911	14,606	91,215	1914	19,403	121,766
1912	18,550	117,272	1915	20,535	130,830

PHENOL DERIVATIVES IN BETTER SUPPLY

Manufacturers Reduce Prices of Salicylates Because of Increased Production and Lower Prices of Carbolic Acid—Nation's Demand Can Now Be Supplied, Makers Say

Domestic manufacture of phenol derivatives has felt the effects of the increased production and lessening costs of carbolic acid, such derivatives now being produced in increasing quantities and at lowering costs. Salicylates, including salol, are among the latest of those to feel the influence of the revised condition when manufacturers recently announced a reduction in their quotations on these products. Salol was reduced to \$3.50, salicylic acid to \$1.75, sodium salicylate to \$1.80 and methyl salicylate to \$1.75 a pound.

These reductions have been impending for some time as production has been materially increased both by the addition of new factories and increased facilities in plants already established. That prices had not been reduced sooner was due principally to the fact that producers had been unable to catch up with their orders and, until lately, had been using high priced phenol. As is well known large manufacturers of these derivatives were primarily responsible for the production of phenol other than for the use in the manufacture of explosives, and were bound to contracts for large quantities to insure the success of the undertaking. With the termination of these contracts and the lower costs and greater production of phenol, all derivatives have been reduced.

The demand for the salicylates fell off as usual during the warm season and influenced reductions in second hand prices; and the fact that manufacturers were gradually getting in shape to assume control of the spot market, induced greater competitive selling, forcing prices almost to the manufacturers' level before their (the manufacturers'), last reduction. According to a prominent manufacturer the activities of second hands had nothing to do with his decision to reduce prices as he was guided entirely by the lower cost of production. What the price in the open market would be when the season for these products was again in full sway, he said, would depend upon the demand, which would have to be very unusual to create a condition such as existed last season. He could foresee no occasion for such a contingency to arise and thought that production was now on a basis where manufacturers could successfully cope with the problem of keeping the nation supplied.

BANKRUPT CHEMICAL COMPANY TO CONTINUE

At an adjourned meeting of the creditors of the United States Standard Chemical Company, to be held in the office of the referee in bankruptcy, Stanley W. Dexter, 71 Broadway, Thursday, September 14, consideration is to be given to plans to be submitted by the directors of the company for the continuation of the business.

The company, which was engaged in the manufacture of carbolic acid with a plant at Bound Brook, N. J., filed a petition in bankruptcy August 21, with liabilities \$49,008 and assets \$40,363. On Wednesday September 6, at a meeting of the creditors William Lesser, 299 Broadway, was elected Trustee and bond fixed at \$5,000.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Affleck Realty Company, of which Philip G. Affleck, druggist, is at the head, has just leased for a term of years the property at the southeast corner of Fourteenth and You Streets, Northwest, formerly occupied by Gentner's pharmacy, with the purpose of making extensive improvements and erecting a new building on the site. A drug store will occupy the ground floor.

A.P.H.A. CRITICISED BY ITS PRESIDENT

Dr. William C. Alpers Scores Administration of Pharmaceutical Association—Committee Declares His Charges to Be Unfounded

That not all of the members of the American Pharmaceutical Association agreed with the views of President William C. Alpers expressed in his annual address to that organization, at the meeting held in Atlantic City last week, was plainly evident long before his conclusions were reached. The address was more than 15,000 words in length and contained many paragraphs criticising the business methods of the organization, particularly that part of the work relating to the Council of the association which, he said, had assumed autocratic powers with relation to the election of officers and the administration of finances.

The organization, he said, was in the grip of a system whose strangle hold it seemed almost impossible to break, and the power of the Council should be curtailed if the association was to take the place it should have among the great professional bodies of the country. The rule of referring every important question to the Council "with power" had worked great injury, while in advancing the price of the National Formulary without consulting the membership of the association a wrong was committed. He said that the revisers of the new edition of the Formulary had left the fundamental principles laid down by the association in the publication of the first edition to the detriment of its usefulness. In his opinion the N. F. was never intended for a book of standards. A copy should be given to each member of the A.P.H.A. and the price to any druggist should not be more than a dollar. He also contended that no monetary charge should be exacted of publishers and authors who might wish to use the text of the N. F., as the more publicity that could be given to the book in this way the better it would be for the association.

The Journal of the A.P.H.A., he said, was designed as a medium for interchange of views between members, but as conducted nothing is printed in it that does not coincide with the views of a few men. In reality, it is the mouthpiece of these men alone, and it has become a very expensive luxury for the association. Officers were paid too large salaries, and all such officials should have no vote nor be allowed their expenses when in attendance at the annual meeting. The House of Delegates had not met the expectations for which it was created and should be abolished unless it can be reformed and made a representative body. Many other criticisms were made in the address, which was referred to a committee consisting of Prof. J. H. Beal of Illinois, Dr. R. H. Lyman, of Nebraska, S. C. Henry, of Pennsylvania, M. I. Wilbert, of the District of Columbia, and L. C. Hopp, of Ohio. At the last general session of the association this committee reported that it believed the charges of President Alpers to be unfounded, Chairman Beal in presenting the report stating that the charges were "a monstrous insinuation that pharmacists were exploiting the country for their personal profit." The action of the council, which the President attacked, was not valid, the report declared, until it was approved by the association and it had been approved. The attack of the retiring president, if permitted to stand unchallenged, would be used to the damage of the whole pharmaceutical profession in courts of justice or where legislation was sought. The committee asked that it might be continued to consider the address in connection with the documents relating to some of the statements made by the president, and recommended that the address be not published until such time as it might be revised by the president when it, with a statement of the committee, would be given to all pharmaceutical journals for publication or such use as they might wish to make of it.

The membership of the association on August 15 numbered 2585, which is fifty more than on July 29, 1915. Of these 2436 are active members, and 149 are non-paying members, the latter class consisting of 80 honorary, 13 life, old style, and 128 regular life members. During the period between the dates named 189 members have been suspended, 161 have resigned, and 38 were lost by death, the total loss being 388 members since July 29, last year. At this year's meeting 448 new members were elected, the largest number ever reported at an annual meeting.

Many papers were read and discussed in the various sections, one of the most interesting being that of Prof. John Uri Lloyd on his researches in colloidal chemistry, and who, at the last session, was awarded the Ebert prize.

The joint committee on "Definition of a Proprietary Medicine" reported the following which was adopted by the association:

A proprietary medicine is any drug, chemical or preparation, whether simple or compound, intended or recommended for the cure, treatment or prevention of disease, either of man or of lower animals, the exclusive right to the manufacture of which is assumed or claimed by some particular firm or individual, or which is protected against free competition as to name, character of product, composition or process of manufacture by secrecy, patent, copyright, trademark, or in any other manner.

This definition, the committee stated, is in harmony with the definition found in various legal and pharmaceutical authorities, sets out fully the element of proprietorship, and is practically identical with that which has been approved in various legal decisions both in this country and Great Britain. It differs from the definition given by the American Medical Association only in that the essential facts which constitute proprietorship are set forth with greater detail.

The new officers are Dr. Frederick J. Wulling, Minneapolis, president; 1st vice-president, L. A. Seltzer, Detroit; 2nd vice-president, L. E. Sayre, Lawrence, Kans.; 3rd vice-president, Dr. Philip Asher, New Orleans; members of the council, J. H. Beal, Urbana, Ill., Dr. William Alpers, Cleveland, and Harry B. Mason, Detroit. The association decided to hold its next annual meeting at Indianapolis, the time to be fixed by the incoming Council.

RECOMMEND HIGHER EDUCATIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR PHARMACISTS

At the recent meeting of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy held in Philadelphia the subject of uniform requirements in the laws regulating the practice of pharmacy received most attention, while resolutions calling for the organization of faculties of pharmaceutical colleges into sections for the purpose of unifying the teaching and resulting examinations were passed at a joint session of the association and the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties, which also held its annual meeting at the same place during the week. A resolution was adopted urging schools of pharmacy to require a two years' high school course as the minimum prerequisite for admission. By 1920 it is hoped to establish a universal requirement of four years' high school work. The following officers were elected: National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, President, L. C. Lewis, Tuskegee, Ala.; 1st vice-president, John A. Weeks, Ballinger, Tex.; 2nd vice-president, D. W. Ramsaur, Palatka, Fla.; secretary, H. C. Christensen, Chicago, Ill.; treasurer, F. W. Ward, Memphis, Tenn.

American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties: President, Dr. Rufus A. Lynan, Lincoln, Neb.; 1st vice-president, Dean T. J. Bradley, Boston, Mass.; secretary and treasurer, Dean Wilbur J. Teeters, Iowa City, Iowa; executive committee, J. A. Koch, Pittsburgh, Pa.; H. V. Arny, New York City, and W. B. Day, Chicago, Ill.; syllabus committee, C. M. Snow, Chicago.

LOAD OF GINSENG BRINGS \$8,000

According to a dispatch from Antigo, Wis., a one-ton load of dried ginseng root was sold on the main street of that town for \$8,000. The load, although hauled by one horse, was the largest ever hauled to Antigo.

CENSUS OF MISCELLANEOUS CHEMICALS

U. S. Department of Commerce Issues Statement Covering 1914 Manufactures of Many Products and Comparisons With 1909 Record

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 13.—A summary of the general results of the 1914 census of manufactures with respect to miscellaneous chemical products has been issued by Director Sam. L. Rogers, of the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce.

Industry	Total value of products	
CHEMICALS	1914	1909
Acids	\$30,001,364	\$24,325,602
Alums	3,467,969	3,022,355
Bleaching materials	4,964,403	3,215,728
Cyanides	2,398,674	1,941,893
Plastics	13,895,784	7,472,732
Sodas and sodium products:		
Sodas	22,616,696	20,061,505
Other sodium products	8,280,572	5,184,437
Compressed or liquefied gases	8,097,720	5,184,437
Chemicals produced with the aid of electricity	29,661,649	18,451,461
ALLIED PRODUCTS		
Dyestuffs and extracts	20,576,769	15,954,574
Essential oils	2,565,361	1,773,304
Explosives	41,453,339	40,139,661
Fertilizers	168,388,405	111,871,481
Paints and varnishes	149,049,820	127,472,819
Petroleum refining	396,361,405	236,997,639
Soap	135,340,499	115,455,172
Wood distillation	10,236,332	10,215,901

This report summarizes the statistics for chemical products not heretofore covered, the aggregate value of which in 1914 was \$71,047,223, and \$57,216,072 in 1909. The ton of 2,000 pounds is used except as otherwise stated.

Potash and Potassium Salts

Properly speaking, the term "potash" refers only to potassium carbonate in its various forms and degrees of purity. It has long been applied, however, to caustic potash also. At the census of 1914 there was reported the production of 14,740 tons of potassium nitrate (saltpeter), valued at \$1,244,051; of crude potash (stone ash), valued at \$30,644; and of black salts or unrefined potassium carbonate, and pearl-ash, to the value of \$19,007. Statistics for the remaining products can not be given separately, but the total value of the output of caustic potash, potassium bichromate, potassium chlorate, potassium iodide, and other potassium products in 1914 was \$2,801,225. In the aggregate the value of all potash and potassium products was \$4,094,927, representing the product of 39 establishments, of which 16 were located in Michigan, 8 in New Jersey, 7 in New York, 3 in Pennsylvania, and 1 each in Maine, Maryland, Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

At the census of 1909 the production of crude potash and pearl-ash, reported by 31 establishments, was valued at \$88,940.

Coal-Tar Products

Coal tar is produced in the destructive distillation of bituminous coal, and is, therefore, a by-product of the coal-gas industry, and of the coke industry when by-product ovens are used. The products are reported under two heads: (1) The direct products of distillation, sold as such, and (2) chemicals made from coal-tar distillery products. Many establishments distilling coal tar consume part of the product in the manufacture of roofing paper, roofing felt, etc., and hence are classified as engaged in other industries.

Coal-tar products valued at \$8,839,506, comprising direct coal-tar distillery products, valued at \$8,065,156, and chemicals and medicinal preparations made from coal tar, valued at \$774,350, were reported by 40 establishments for 1914. At the census of 1909, 42 such establishments reported coal-tar distillery products, valued at \$4,057,591, and chemicals and medicinal preparations made from coal tar, valued at \$228,528. The foregoing are exclusive of the value of tar products of the coke and gas industries, and of coal-tar dyes—chiefly made from imported crudes and intermediates—reported by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of dyestuffs. The by-product coking plants produced in 1914, 109,901,315 gallons of tar, valued at \$2,867,274; and the establishments engaged in the manufacture of gas, 125,938,607 gallons of tar, valued at \$3,252,796. The corresponding output for 1909 comprised 60,126,006 gallons of tar valued at \$1,408,611, made by the by-product coke ovens, and 78,339,880 gallons of tar, valued at \$1,875,549, made by the gas plants. The manufacturers of synthetic dyes reported the production, in 1914, of coal-tar

dyes to the value of \$4,652,947; no corresponding figures for 1909 are available.

Of the 40 establishments reported for 1914, 5 were located in Pennsylvania, 4 each in Massachusetts and New Jersey, 3 each in Alabama, Illinois, Missouri, New York, and Ohio, 2 each in Michigan, Tennessee, and Washington, and 1 each in the District of Columbia, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Minnesota, and Wisconsin.

Fine Chemicals

This group of products embraces chemicals sold in the trade as chemically or absolutely pure; those which are more especially made use of in analytical operations and in pharmacy; and chemicals, like the salts of the precious metals, of a high unit value. The limitations of the group are not sharply defined, and as a result the statistics may not represent the total output of the respective products, since in some cases the data for certain products may have been included with those for unclassified goods, and, as reported at different censuses, may not be strictly comparable. The value of the total production of fine chemicals in 1914 was \$10,938,017, the corresponding value for 1909 being \$10,316,519.

ALKALOIDS.—The production of alkaloids in 1914 by chemical establishments was 5,805,212 ounces, valued at \$4,738,335 representing increases of 66.7 per cent in quantity and 48.6 per cent in value as compared with the corresponding production in 1909. In addition, alkaloids and derivatives valued at \$11,493,168 were reported for 1914 by manufacturers of druggists' preparations and patent medicines and compounds, making a total value for that year of \$16,231,503. This total, however, undoubtedly involves a considerable amount of duplication.

AMYL ACETATE.—The output of this product in 1914 was 1,300,052 pounds, valued at \$465,664, representing a decrease of 11.6 per cent in quantity, together with an increase of 5.2 per cent in value, as compared with the 1909 figures.

CHLOROFORM.—The production of this drug in 1914, 1,333,954 pounds, valued at \$295,317, represented a decrease, with reference to 1909, of 28.7 per cent in quantity and of 38.2 per cent in value.

ETHER.—The output of ethyl ether or sulphuric ether in 1914 was 2,120,082 pounds, valued at \$278,816, and exceeded that of 1909 by 81.4 per cent in quantity and by 46.6 per cent in value.

GOLD, SILVER, AND PLATINUM SALTS.—The production of the salts of the precious metals in 1914 was valued at \$1,144,715, a decrease of 2.8 per cent as compared with the 1909 figures. The output in the later year comprised 2,563,238 ounces of silver salts, valued at \$846,059; 28,817 ounces of gold salts, valued at \$291,658; and 365 ounces of platinum salts, valued at \$6,998. The production of silver salts in 1914 exceeded that in 1909 by 26.2 per cent in quantity and 16.3 per cent in value, while the output of gold and platinum salts in the later year was somewhat less in respect to both quantity and value than in the earlier.

OTHER FINE CHEMICALS.—There were produced in 1914 thorium compounds and radium, uranium, and vanadium—for which separate figures can not be given—to the value of \$1,388,477; 120,619 pounds of vanillin, valued at \$525,219; "C. P." (chemically pure) preparations; including C. P. acids, alcohol, etc., valued at \$530,476; chemicals used in the manufacture of photographic materials, not separately reported under other heads, valued at \$121,690; refined camphor, synthetic oils and perfumery bases, refined fusel oil, hypophosphites, ethyl acetate and ethyl chloride, sulphon-methane, sulphon-ethyl-methane, nicotine, and butyric ether—for which separate figures can not be given—to the value of \$581,528; and unclassified fine chemicals valued at \$912,780.

General Chemicals

This class embraces chemicals the production of which is covered by the "chemical industry" as defined by the Bureau of the Census, and which are not included in the groups previously considered.

ACETONE.—This product was manufactured by eight establishments in 1914 and by the same number in 1909, inclusive of wood-distillation plants. The production in 1914, 10,425,817 pounds, valued at \$1,099,585, represented an increase of 34.3 per cent in quantity and of 35.3 per cent in value as compared with the 1909 figures.

ACETATE OF LIME.—This chemical, which is chiefly a product of the wood-distillation industry, was reported by 78 establishments in 1914 and by 91 in 1909. The production in the later year was 164,483,854 pounds, valued at \$2,138,909, and

exceeded that in the earlier year by 16.3 per cent in quantity and nine-tenths of 1 per cent in value.

AMMONIUM SALTS—The production of ammonium chloride in 1914 amounted to 11,511,934 pounds, valued at \$641,040; of ammonium sulphate to 8,846,616 pounds, valued at \$211,314; and other ammonium salts (not C. P.)—acetate, bifuoride, carbonate, phosphate, picrate, etc.—were produced to the value of \$260,801.

AQUA AMMONIA—The output of this product by chemical establishments in 1914 amounted to 35,544,226 pounds, valued at \$1,412,236, representing an increase of 69.4 per cent in quantity and of 68.2 per cent in value as compared with the 1909 figures.

ANHYDROUS AMMONIA—The production of anhydrous ammonia in 1914 (reported in conjunction with that of "compressed or liquefied gases") was 16,659,789 pounds, valued at \$3,140,848, the percentages of increase, as compared with the corresponding figures for 1909, being 29.2 and 23.4, respectively.

BARIUM SALTS—The production of barium sulphate, or blanc fixe, to the amount of 9,139 tons, valued at \$257,415, representing an increase of 124.2 per cent in quantity and of 195.6 per cent in value, was reported by 13 establishments for 1914. Barium salts other than barium sulphate, particularly barium carbonate and barium chloride, were produced in 1914 to the value of \$103,204.

COPPER SALTS—The production of sulphate of copper, or blue vitriol, as reported for 1914, amounted to 37,152,351 pounds, valued at \$1,598,944, and exceeded the corresponding figures for 1909 by 1.7 per cent and 4.4 per cent, respectively. In addition, a relatively small amount is probably produced in the remelting and refining of scrap metal. The production of copper salts other than blue vitriol, as reported for 1914, was valued at \$14,383.

CREAM OF TARTAR—This product was reported by 8 establishments in 1914 and by 5 in 1909. The output in the later year amounted to 12,646,120 pounds, valued at \$3,124,958, representing a decrease of 18.9 per cent in quantity, together with an increase of 6.8 per cent in value, as compared with the 1909 figures.

EPSOM SALTS—This chemical, also known as magnesium sulphate, was produced by 12 establishments in 1914 and by 10 in 1909. The 1914 output, 29,265,115 pounds, valued at \$296,999, exceeded that of 1909 by 35.3 per cent in quantity and 56.5 per cent in value.

FORMALDEHYDE—This product was manufactured by 3 establishments in both 1914 and 1909. The output in 1914 amounted to 8,486,247 pounds, valued at \$655,174, and exceeded that of 1909 by 123.6 per cent in quantity and 80.1 per cent in value.

GLYCERIN—A large part of the glycerin output is a secondary product in the manufacture of soap. In some cases it is marketed as crude and in other cases as refined, and some establishments are engaged in the refining of purchased crude stock. The total production of crude and refined glycerin for sale amounted, in 1914, to 76,379,325 pounds, valued at \$13,057,730, representing a decrease of 6.7 per cent in quantity, together with an increase of 11.1 per cent in value, as compared with the figures for 1909. This production in 1914 comprised 16,568,920 pounds of crude glycerin, valued at \$2,278,526, and 59,810,405 pounds of refined glycerin, valued at \$10,779,204. In addition, 1,134,394 pounds of refined glycerin was consumed by the maker which makes a total of 60,944,799 pounds for the refined glycerin product. Figures are not available for the total production of crude glycerin, as that made and consumed in the manufacture of a large portion of the refined product was not reported. There was imported in 1914 24,787,168 pounds of crude glycerin.

IRON SALTS—The 1914 production of sulphate of iron, or coppers, for sale, was 92,478,823 pounds, valued at \$352,772, the percentages of increase in quantity and value between 1909 and 1914 being 260.7 per cent and 349.6 per cent, respectively. These percentages may exaggerate the actual increases, however, since there was probably a considerable output in 1909 by establishments not specifically reporting it. Other iron salts and compounds, including iron liquor (ferrous acetate), chloride and nitrate of iron, iron oxide or iron sponge, ferrotungsten, and vanadate of iron, were produced in 1914 to the value of \$838,993.

LEAD SALTS—The production in 1914 of 8,641,856 pounds of arsenate of lead, valued at \$511,668, was reported by 11 establishments, and the output of other lead salts aggregated 4,394,873 pounds, valued at \$323,883.

MERCURIAL SALTS—The production of salts of mercury in 1914 amounted to 605,701 pounds, valued at \$518,023.

NICKEL SALTS—The production of these salts in 1914 was 409,548 pounds, valued at \$157,129.

NITER CAKE—The production of 46,143 tons of niter cake, comprising 24,129 tons, valued at \$31,580, for sale, and 22,014 tons for consumption by the maker, was reported for 1914. The production for sale represents a decrease amounting to 12.4 per cent in quantity and 41.2 per cent in value as compared with the 1909 figures. The number of establishments making this product, however, increased from 24 to 31 during the five-year period.

SUGAR OF MILK—This is chiefly a product of the "Butter, cheese, and condensed milk" industry, but a small output was reported by chemical establishments. The total production in 1914 in both classes of establishments was 4,051,320 pounds, valued at \$400,613.

SULPHUR—The production of refined sulphur in 1914 amounted to 31,166 tons, valued at \$1,141,000, representing an increase of 23.3 per cent in quantity and of 28 per cent in value over that of 1909. The domestic production of sulphur in 1914, as reported by the Geological Survey, was 327,634 long tons, and the imports for consumption, 26,135 long tons.

TIN SALTS—The 1914 production of tin salts, including tin oxide, 8,291,239 pounds, valued at \$2,028,511, fell below the 1909 production by 19.5 per cent in quantity but exceeded it in value by 32.1 per cent.

ZINC SALTS—The output of zinc salts in 1914 aggregated 40,786,886 pounds, valued at \$1,130,959, and exceeded that of 1909 by 62.8 per cent in quantity and 139.5 per cent in value.

OTHER GENERAL CHEMICALS—In addition to the products already named, there were reported for 1914 a variety of chemicals, aggregating in value \$3,055,314, for which statistics can not be given separately without disclosing the operations of individual establishments, and unclassified chemicals to the value of \$11,766,596. The products constituting the first-named group were acetanilid, acetone oil, acid calcium phosphate and calcium salts, aluminum chloride, antimony salts, arsenic (the total production of white arsenic in 1914, as reported by the Geological Survey, was 4,670 tons, valued at \$313,147), bismuth salts, cadmium salts, carbon bisulphide, cerium salts and alloys chrome salts crown filler ethers (not ethyl oxide), glyco-phosphates, hexamethylene-titramine, iodine resublimed and salts of iodine, iodoform, ketones, lithia and lithium salts, salts of magnesium and manganese, molybdenum, Paris green, sesquisulphite of phosphorus, strontium salts, sulphur chloride, titanium salts, trioxymethylene, and tungsten.

CONCENTRATED FLAVORS NOW USED IN NAVY

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 11.—The Navy Department is using flavoring powders and concentrated extracts in the culinary departments of the ships afloat and particular attention is being invited to the instructions appearing on boxes and bottles of the flavoring extracts now being issued to ships, which are as follows:

"Vanilla flavoring powder.—This powder is of the same strength, and should be used in the same proportion, as the ordinary liquid vanilla flavoring extract, 1 ounce of this powder being equal in flavoring strength to 1 fluid ounce of the vanilla flavoring extracts."

"Concentrated lemon flavoring extract.—The contents of this bottle, 8 ounces, are equal in flavoring strength to 1 gallon of the ordinary lemon extract used heretofore. One teaspoonful of this extract is equal in strength to 16 teaspoonfuls, or 2 fluid ounces, of the ordinary lemon extract, and should be used in this proportion in all cases. If less than 1 teaspoonful of this extract is desired for use at one time, it should be measured by the drop, 60 drops being equal to 1 teaspoonful in measure."

It is to be remembered that some time ago a report was made to the Navy Department to the effect that enlisted men board ships were using the flavoring extracts in lieu of alcoholic beverages, that intoxication ensued, not to say alcoholic poisoning, and recommendation made that all such culinary needs be kept under lock and key.

BRITISH BELIEVE GERMAN CHEMICALS FIND THEIR WAY INTO ENGLAND

**Hinted in London Drug Trade Circles That Aspirin,
Salol and Salicylic Acid Come from Central Empire
—British Manufacture is Progressing**

LONDON, August 28—Some people appear to imagine that there is a serious dearth of drugs in this country, but that is not altogether the case. Certain drugs, largely those which come in the proprietary medicine class, are not obtainable now, but it has not been impossible to find substitutes, so that, except for the much increased prices, the situation is not so adverse as is popularly supposed. Of course, prices are very high but latterly even in this respect there has been some relief of late; English manufacturers having taken up the supply.

It has been suggested, even by people one would expect to know a good deal about the matter, that our fine chemical manufacturers should take more active steps to establish the production of salicylic acid and its derivatives, apparently ignorant of the fact that at least a dozen firms here are engaged in this manufacture, and that the production, which is rapidly increasing, is approaching the point where it would be adequate for home demands. A considerable quantity of these derivatives are exported, and this prevents the accumulation of home stocks, but the output could fairly easily be increased, although the Government control of raw material and the slowness experienced in the delivery of the necessary plant are restricting factors.

The question which most exercises manufacturers, at present is as to the future. If some form of protection is not afforded by the Government, say the manufacturers, they are afraid British salicylates will be swamped by Germany after the war. It is therefore asked that foreign salicylates, etc., should be prohibited entry for a period of years, and only allowed in on license. Even today a good quantity of aspirin, salol, and the salicylic acid are allowed in, and many in the drug trade assert that the source of origin of these imports is Germany.

Australian Importations of Medicines

In a recent letter I mentioned the protest which British manufacturers of patent medicines are making against the proposals, contained in a bill which will come before the Australian House of Representatives, and under which, it is asserted, disclosure of formulas of proprietaries will be effected in the case of any patent medicines imported into the Commonwealth. I have now received from an official source the complete figures showing the amount of drugs and medicinal preparations made in the United Kingdom which were imported by Australia during the last five years. These returns indicate the importance of this question to our patent medicine producers. New South Wales takes most £143,976 worth of U. K. drugs and medicinal preparations being sent there last year, as compared with £143,976 worth in 1914. The highest point reached was £163,550 worth in 1913, whereas in each of the previous years to that New South Wales received about £125,000 worth. To Queensland, we sent £27,281 worth in 1915, as compared with £34,474 worth in 1914, which latter amount marks the record for the five years. Victoria imported £71,158 worth of medicinal preparations of British make in 1915 or £13,000 less than in the previous year, but in that year (1914) the highest point was reached, previous annual amounts varying between sixty and seventy-five thousand pounds sterling. To Western Australia we sent last year £18,132 worth as against £25,009 worth in 1914, while in each of the three previous years the amount was under £22,000 worth. Southern Australia, including Northern Territory, received last year £17,532 worth, whereas in previous years £25,263 was the highest point reached (in 1913) and £19,836 the lowest (1912). Tasmania took only £2,488 worth last year as against a matter of between £4,000 and £5,000 in previous years.

The Cocaine Question

The question of the supply of cocaine and substitutes

to dental surgeons has again been before the House of Commons. In answer to one questioner it was officially stated in the House during the week that novocaine is a local anaesthetic which is not less efficient than cocaine and is not open to the same abuses as cocaine. While it is true, said the minister that it is a German invention, the German patent has been suspended, and it is now being manufactured in England by a British firm. In connection with this matter Messrs. Kerfoot of Bardsley Vale, the other day applied for permission to use the novocaine trade mark belonging to the Farbwerke vormals Meister Lucius and Bruning. The firm has already acquired the right to use the German patent, and it is intended by them to sell novocaine as "kerocaine," but it is thought advisable to identify their production with novocaine. The Comptroller-General remarked that he had no objection to the proposal and he would advise the Board of Trade to grant the right. This firm (Messrs. Kerfoot) have also made up a mixture of novocaine with a small proportion of adrenalin, which they intend marketing as "arenocaine," but they want to pay royalty only on the amount of novocaine employed and not on the article as a whole, as the value is increased by their addition of adrenalin. An objection has been lodged by the Farbwerke v. Meister Lucius and Bruning, and the matter is being considered by the Board of Trade.

Carvisan, a substitute for salvarsan, was a contributory cause of death in the case of a man who died at Guy's Hospital last week, after an injection of the drug. Carvisan, which is in a yellowish powder, and has to be dissolved in distilled water, contains a percentage of arsenic and benzol. The man was suffering from cerebral syphilis, and death was accelerated by the use of carvisan. The pathologist remarked that carvisan was as good as salvarsan, although opinions differ as to whether neo-carvisan, containing a smaller percentage of arsenic, was not better still.

Permission has been granted to the Gas Development Company, Walsall, to use three valuable patents owned by the Badische Anilin Company for the manufacture of ammonia, by the synthetic process, from hydrogen and nitrogen. For fifteen months the English company has been trying to solve the difficulties they met with owing to the fact that the German specifications were "not too intelligible," as one director remarked, and failures were made. Eventually, however, success crowned their efforts, and the company is now in a position to produce at the rate of forty tons a week.

LONDON DRUG SALES PASS OFF QUIETLY

**A Holiday Tone Pervaded the Market. According to
Mail Advices—Few Changes and Those are of Minor
Importance**

LONDON, August 28—A holiday tone still pervades our markets and the fortnightly drug sales have passed off very quietly a large proportion of offerings being bought in. The few changes to record are of minor importance.

Hypophosphites in keeping with the higher price of phosphorus and acid are higher. Barbitone and turpentine are higher. Tartaric acid is a shade firmer and we notice more inquiry for phenacetin, sulphonal and bromides. On the other hand linseed oil, poppy seed oil, carbolic acid, hexamine, isinglass, salol and acetanilid are easier to lower.

Licenses to import and permits to deal on the spot in opium and cocaine have been sparingly granted. Both these products are difficult to handle in consequence and business is practically at a standstill for the moment.

Further restrictions have been imposed by proclamation upon trade with Sweden and it is now necessary for British exporters or transhippers to be furnished with licenses from Sweden giving actual names of buyers and consignees.

ACETANILID—Is again somewhat cheaper but several large orders for ton quantities have stiffened the market somewhat for spot delivery to about 4s pr lb.

ACETYL SALICYLIC ACID—Is offering more freely for forward delivery while the spot position is somewhat doubtful owing to the several inferior makes now offering, the price varying from 32s to 42s pr lb.

BARBITONE—Is scarce on the spot after several sales have

been made at from 65s to 70s; holders are now wanting from 75s to 80s, according to quantity.

BROMIDES—Unchanged. Makers' quotations are: Potassium 7s pr lb; sodium 5s pr lb; ammonium 6s pr lb.

COCAINE HYDROCHLOR—Is in easier tendency and it would not be difficult to buy at 17s pr oz in moderate quantities.

COTTON SEED OIL—£52 10s barrels.

CREAM OF TARTAR—98% 190s pr cwt.

GLYCEROPHOSPHATES—Are firmer to dealer: Calcium 9s pr lb; iron powder 12s pr lb; iron scales 12s 6d pr lb; potassium 50% 5s pr lb; potassium 75% 8s pr lb; magnesium cryst 10s pr lb; sodium 50% 4s pr lb; sodium 75% 7s 6d pr lb; sodium 100% powder 18s pr lb; sodium 100% cryst 15s pr lb.

HYPOPHOSPHITES—Dearer. Salts as follows: Calcium 3s 2d pr lb; potassium 4s 8d pr lb; phosphorus 3s 4d pr lb.

HYPOPHOSPHOROUS ACID—Dearer at 3s 6d to 3s 9d pr lb for 1.136 quality.

ISINGLASS—At last week's sale 600 packages came under offer. Bidding was slow and only one half of the quantity offered was sold at an average decline. Penang leaf was 2d to 4d lower. West Indian 2d to 3d lower and Bombay and Karrachee was about unchanged. Some of the latter leaf was 2d pr lb lower while purse was steady.

PHENACETIN—Remains scarce at 95s pr lb.

POTASS PERMANGANATE—Varies according to holder—between 6s and 7s pr lb.

SULPHONAL—Firmer at 32s 6d to 35s pr lb.

TARTARIO ACID—Harder at 2s 10d pr lb at the last drug sales.

SENNAS—Were easier bold medium green 9½d to 10d; medium 8d; small green 6½d to 7d; common yellow 4d.

IPECAC—Dull. Sales of matto grosso fair 12s 6d pr lb; Carthage 8s 6d pr lb being lower.

ENGLAND PROGRESSING IN MANUFACTURE OF SALICYLIC ACID AND SALICYLATES

Output is Probably Not Sufficient At Present to Take Care of a Normal Home Demand, But Is Rapidly Increasing and Makers are Hopeful

The *Chemist and Druggist* of London publishes the following regarding the position of salicylates in that country:

"In view of the recent progress which has been made in the manufacture of fine chemicals in this country it is of interest to mention the facts connected with the British manufacture of salicylates. It will be remembered that a month after the war broke out one well known firm was able to put to its credit the fact that it was the first to supply British-made salicylic acid and its derivatives. Two years have elapsed since then, and we have now arrived at an interesting stage in the position, inasmuch as there are now about a dozen firms engaged in the manufacture, of whom several have a large output. At the same time doubt has been expressed as to whether the manufacture is taking place in this country on a sufficiently large scale. With the object of throwing light on this point, we addressed recently the following three questions to the English makers:

"(1) Is the rule of manufacture, so far as you know, sufficient to meet home demands, and could the output be increased if necessary?

"(2) Is the manufacture limited at present by difficulties in obtaining raw material or engineering plant?

"(3) Is it necessary for the Government to take any steps to ensure that the salicylate-industry is permanently established here?

"To these specific inquiries we have received some very interesting replies, of which we give a selection below:

A.

"(1) The output in this country of salicylic acid is rapidly increasing, and is already almost sufficient to meet home demands. The demand for export continues to withdraw from the home market a considerable propor-

tion of the supplies, and no stocks can accumulate. The output could be increased if necessary in course of two or three months.

"(2) The supplies of raw material are controlled by the Government, and we do not know the maximum limit in quantity that they will allow to be devoted to salicylic acid. Beyond slow delivery, there is no difficulty in getting the necessary plant.

"(3) If the manufacture of salicylic acid and its derivatives is to continue in this country permanently, some form of protection, if only temporary, will be necessary. One of the chief reasons for this is that British manufacturers have not had time yet to come to a decision as to the best technical practice and design of plant.

B.

"(1) While it is probable that the present manufacture of salicylic acid will be hardly sufficient to meet home demands a little later on, yet an enormous amount of ground-work has been done, and, as far as we are concerned, we feel that we have sufficiently established the principles underlying successful manufacture, and are making further extensions and improvements that ought to make us independent of foreign competition later on.

"(2) The delay referred to in paragraph (1) is entirely due to labor and engineering-plant difficulties.

"(3) The Government ought to see that supplies of raw material are placed at the disposal of manufacturers on terms and conditions that will render the industry profitable to those engaged in it.

C.

"(1) As far as our experience goes, the manufacture has been in an experimental stage for some time, but it is rapidly progressing, and we are sure that the output will in the very near future be sufficient to meet home demands; and, as far as we can see, there is likely to be a considerable superfluity soon, for the reason that the high prices ruling the last few months have induced a number of people to commence manufacturing, and now that the prices have dropped it will not pay them to continue.

"(2) The manufacture has been much hampered both by the difficulty in obtaining raw materials and more especially in obtaining engineering plant.

"(3) In our opinion, we think that for a period of years German salicylates ought to be kept out of the country, so that, at any rate, those who have spent large sums of money in laying down plant for the manufacture of the product in this country may be recouped.

"Other replies we have received are of the same tenor as the foregoing, and from interviews we have had with two of the largest makers it is obvious that the manufacture of salicylates in this country is becoming more firmly established day by day, especially as ample supplies of raw materials are now available. Our inquiries also brought out the opinion that there are already enough makers in the field to meet all demands that are likely to arise. Previous to the war, when Germany supplied the world's markets with salicylates, the acid was selling at about 1s and the sodium salt at 1s 2d per pound. The approximate annual consumption in this country then was between five and six hundred tons (this including the Overseas Dominions), but to-day the consumption is much less, especially of salicylic acid, its high price having led to the use of cheaper substitutes as a preservative, while the fact that medical men have been asked to conserve the stocks of salicylic acid and its derivatives has also led to a decreased use in pharmacy. A return to normal consumption may not take place for several years, as the cost of the chief raw materials is unlikely to decline to the pre-war prices of, say, 3½d per pound for carbolic acid and about £3 per ton for caustic soda. Makers to-day pay about 2s per pound, and £20 per ton respectively. The present-day grievance of makers is that unlimited supplies of salicylates, salol, aspirin, etc., are allowed to be imported into this country, and the opinion is expressed that some of these products are German-made.

Drug and Chemical Markets

UPWARD AND DOWNWARD TREND IN PRICES

Advances and Declines About Evenly Divided—Camphor Higher—Crude and Refined Glycerin Advance—Quicksilver Reduced—Benzol and Toluol Lower

Advances and declines in drugs and chemicals were about evenly divided during the past week. Upward revisions are principally attributed to meager spot stocks, higher primary markets and a renewal of active inquiries from buyers, who are showing some inclination to replenish stocks. A larger export demand also influenced increased strength of prices on some articles. Lower markets were chiefly due to further accumulations of stocks and reports from primary markets of a more encouraging nature. Buyers, though exhibiting more interest in the market than was evidenced a few weeks ago, are holding aloof on those items which show weakness, apparently in the hope of obtaining still more important concessions in the near future.

Domestic and Japanese refined camphor and crude glycerin led in importance the articles on which higher prices are quoted. Buchu leaves short, senega, snake, calamus bleached, powdered golden seal and Cartegena ipecac roots show gains, based mostly on actual shortage of supplies. Celery seed shows a remarkable rise in values, due solely to a late and short crop and an active demand, largely of a speculative nature, for spot supplies, which are scarce.

Sales for export and domestic account of crude and refined glycerin involved fairly large quantities and contributed to the strength of that commodity. Oils of peppermint, spearmint and wormwood are scarce and higher priced. Cinchona bark is firmer. Potassium permanganate, sodium benzoate and thymol have advanced.

Among the products affected by downward price revisions are citric acid, sodium salicylate (in second hands), due to more active selling by speculative operators. Coltsfoot and henna leaves have suffered losses because of larger arrivals and keener selling. Gum arabic sorts, white, monobromated camphor and amyl acetate and gum mastic have also declined.

Mercury has shown pronounced fluctuating tendencies, having both declined and advanced within the past week. More liberal supplies have stimulated more aggressive selling competition, resulting in a decline of \$5 per flask of 75 pounds, offerings now being made at \$75. Benzol, toluol, Russian isinglass, Russian ergot, cocoa butter, dragon's blood, in reeds, and American saffron declined in price.

As the Dutch Government has been prohibiting the exportation of all seeds from Holland, the upward movement of prices on celery, caraway, and poppy seeds may continue until this embargo is lifted. Reports from France noting considerable damage to this year's crops of celery and caraway seeds served also to force values upward. Anise seed is scarce.

The market for spices is decidedly inactive and prices rule more or less nominal.

Carbonate of ammonia has been placed by Holland on the prohibited list of exports.

Acid Citric—Supplies held by speculators are being offered at lower values, owing to the lack of a demand, as is usual at this period of the year. Offerings are being made at prices ranging down to 62c a pound.

Acid Salicylic—Sales were reported by second hands at \$1.65 a pound but makers continue to ask \$1.75 a pound at which figures larger sales were booked. Offerings by second hands were subject to criticism relative to quality, which was declared to be very poor. A sale recently effected at \$1.65 was rejected owing to the unsatisfactory quality of the goods.

Amyl Acetate—Larger supplies and a continued absence of interest displayed by buyers, led to more selling pressure and a lower market. Spot are being offered at reduced prices, ranging from \$4.75 to \$4.90 a gallon.

Bay Rum—Owing to a light demand and fair offerings, the market weakened which resulted in a decline in prices. Offerings of spot supplies involved fair lines at about \$1.70 to \$1.80 a gallon.

Benzol—Resales of spot lots due to an absence of buyers,

who being supplied on outstanding orders, served to weaken the market. Spot supplies of pure white are being offered at 60c to 65c, and 90 per cent pure is held at 65c to 70c a gallon. Makers continue to quote contracts at 70c a gallon f.o.b. plant. No bookings of new contract orders for benzol have been reported.

Buchu Leaves—Prices strengthened under a larger inquiry and meager spot stocks, which are being offered rather sparingly. Holders advanced quotations to \$1.20 to \$1.22 a pound for short buchu supplies on the spot for immediate delivery.

Calamus Root—There has been a marked advance in prices on spot lots, based solely on the increased scarcity of stocks and good inquiries from buyers. Holders raised quotations to \$2.95 to \$3 a pound for spot lots of bleached root.

Camphor—Supplies of domestic refined were advanced to the basis of 64½c for bulk lots, in sympathy with a rise in prices of crude camphor in Japan. Refined Japanese camphor is in better demand and sales involved fair lines at 65c a pound for 2½-pound slabs.

Camphor, Monobromated—A reduction in prices of bromide influenced an easier market. Makers announced a reduction of 5c to \$2.75 to \$2.80 a pound.

Castor Oil—A decidedly firmer market is noted for number three castor oil and sales have been numerous. The anticipated advance in prices, however, has failed to materialize, but in most quarters a rise in the near future is looked for, owing to a large decrease in spot stocks. Holders are quoting 13½c to 14c a pound. This grade of oil, however, is principally used for tanning purposes.

Celery Seed—Prices have advanced rapidly on reports from France, that the incoming crop has been damaged. This stimulated active buying of spot lots and parcels for shipment from abroad. Holders of spot lines are asking higher prices ranging from 25c to 27c a pound, showing a gain of 5c a pound over recent sales.

Cocoa Butter—The market eased off under a lack of buying interest and less favorable reports from Holland. Spot stocks are fair and offerings were lowered 1c to 40c to 41c for bulk supplies and to 32c to 43c a pound for supplies in cases.

Cinchona Bark—Inquiries have been more active and with moderate spot stocks on hand, a firmer sentiment has developed among sellers, who are refusing to book orders below 38c to 40c for spot lots of red quills, and in some quarters bids below 40c a pound have been turned down. Stocks of yellow bark on the spot are practically depleted and values are wholly nominal.

Coltsfoot Leaves—Prices suffered a further marked reduction, owing to liberal offerings and easier primary markets. Offerings are being made more freely at prices ranging from 11c to 20c a pound for spot supplies. Recent arrivals led to a large increase in spot stocks.

Cyanide Mixture—Considerable difficulty is being experienced by buyers in purchasing supplies for immediate delivery, owing to a further scarcity of stocks and an active demand. Offerings have been rather light at values ranging from 37c to 40c a pound.

Damiana Leaves—Moderate supplies and light offerings, accompanied by a renewal of the demand, influenced an upward course of the spot market. In most quarters, sellers are asking 1c a pound advance to 11c to 12c.

Dragon's Blood—Owing to a constant slow inquiry and more selling pressure by holders, prices receded about 2c a pound for spot lots in reeds. Offerings are being made down to 80c a pound, which figure is reported to be below the present cost of importation.

Ergot—The spot market is easier and prices have been lowered, due in part to an easier primary market and recent larger arrivals. Holders are offering supplies of Russian at 4c below recent sales, ranging from 68c to 76c a pound.

Golden Seal Root—Higher primary market and a stringency of spot supplies, influenced a market rise in values of powdered supplies. Sellers are quoting about 40c to 50c a pound higher to \$5.50 to \$5.75 a pound.

Glycerin—Increased buying interest continues to be responsible for further price advances on both refined and crude supplies. For chemically pure lots, leading Eastern refiners are asking up to 42½c a pound for supplies in drums and 42c a pound in cans. Leading Western refiners have jacked up prices to 44c for chemically pure in drums. Sales of dynamite were

effected at higher values up to 42c@42½c, while crudes grades are selling at 33½c@34c for saponification and to 30c@32½c a pound for soap lye. The general quotations closed firm at 41c@42c for chemically pure in drums, 40c@42c for supplies in cans and 30c@32½c for saponified and 27c@29½c a pound for soap lye. Offerings by speculative operators were rather light.

Gum Arabic—Supplies of white sorts have eased off, under fair spot stocks and more anxiety by holders to urge sales. Spot lots are being offered freely at 25c@26c a pound, which failed to stimulate buying on a larger scale.

Gum Mastic—A continued slow demand and more selling pressure by holders, served to weaken the spot market. Sellers are offering spot lots at 2c lower to 40c@41c a pound.

Henna Leaves—The market weakened, owing to larger offerings, due in part to fair stocks and little inclination by buyers to increase their purchases. Sellers resorted to price concessions, which resulted in a lower established range of values, ranging from 11c@12c a pound, showing a reduction of 3c a pound below preceding sales.

Ipecac Root—A good inquiry and moderate offerings resulted in a gradual upward trend of the spot market for Cartagena root. Holders as a rule are quoting higher values from \$1.90 to \$1.95 a pound, but in some quarters stray lots were obtainable at \$1.85 a pound.

Isinglass—Owing to the light volume of sales and the marked disinclination of buyers to meet sellers' views, resulted in a weaker and lower market for spot lots of Russian. Offerings are being made more freely at 25c lower, ranging from \$5.25@5.50 a pound.

Mercury—A sharp reaction in prices tended to unsettle the market for supplies in flasks, which resulted in market reductions by leading selling agents, showing a decline of \$5 a flask for the week just ended. The drop in values is attributed to larger supplies. It is conceded by some authorities that prices will not seek much lower levels, particularly on supplies for immediate delivery, which are reported to be under the control of leading agents. It is also pointed out that arrivals from California promise to be light for some time to come. Offerings of spot lots are being made at \$75 a flask of 75 pounds, but the quantities involved were reported as being moderate.

Oil of Peppermint—There has been no cessation of the strength and prices scored further advances under limited offerings of spot lots, and an absence of offerings from producers in the West. Supplies in bulk are being held by local distributors at \$2.30@2.40 a pound, but some lots were available at \$2.20@2.25 a pound.

Oil of Spearmint—Meager stocks and a better inquiry influenced a further upward course of the spot market. Holders are demanding 5c more to \$1.65@1.70 a pound for spot parcels for immediate shipment.

Oil of Wormwood—Limited offerings to a further curtailment of spot stocks and a steady inquiry, served to force prices to a higher level. In most quarters sellers are refusing to book orders below \$2.90 a pound, while some holders are naming \$3 a pound.

Potassium Permanganate—Prices stiffened and a further advance of 5c was established. Inquiries are larger, but owing to stocks being within narrow compass, offerings continue light at \$1.70 a pound. Holders in most quarters are not inclined to market supplies except in a small way.

Quinine—Trading continues quiet and little has been done by second hands, whose holdings of supplies, according to reports, have been materially reduced. In some quarters it is predicted that the next change in prices will be a rise. Domestic makers continue to quote 65c an ounce for 100-ounce tins, while second hands are naming 62c@63c an ounce. Quinine sulphate and other alkaloids or salts are now subject to a duty of 16½ per cent ad valorem on importation into Jamaica, where they were heretofore free of duty.

Saffron Flowers—A fair increase in stocks and a continued slow demand, had a depressing effect on the spot market. Sellers lowered quotations 5c to \$1.65@1.70 a pound for American flowers on the spot.

Senega Root—The market is firmer, based on larger export sales, which have made considerable inroads in spot stocks, resulting in a scarcity of supplies for prompt delivery. Holders are now quoting 2c higher to 60c@61c for Northern and 69c@70c a pound for Southern roots.

Snake Root—Prices of Canadian root advanced under stronger advices from the primary market and moderate spot supplies. Holders are asking 6c higher to 21c@22c for natural and 25c@28c a pound for stripped root.

Sodium Benzoate—Some holders have advanced quotations to \$7.50 a pound, owing to moderate supplies, and a better buying movement. Few parcels were obtainable at this figure, while many holders are asking from \$8@9 a pound for lots for immediate delivery.

Sodium Salicylate—Freer offerings by second hands, influenced a downward trend of the spot market. Offerings in many quarters were lowered due to keener selling competition and asking prices ranged from \$1.70@1.75 a pound.

Thymol—A further perceptible decrease in the spot supply and a renewal of inquiries from buyers, resulted in a stronger sentiment among holders. Sellers are quoting higher values, ranging from \$10@10.25 a pound for crystals and from \$10.50@10.65 a pound for iodide.

Toluol—A fair accumulation of stocks and a lack of buying orders, influenced a weaker and lower market for spot lots. Holders lowered quotations 25c to \$3.50@4, for supplies of pure and to \$2.50@2.75 a gallon for 90 per cent pure.

BAYER & CO. THREATEN ASPIRIN SUITS

Bayer & Company, New York, through the Synthetic Patents Company, a corporation which holds the American patents for a number of German chemical manufacturers, has served notice on several manufacturers that they must discontinue making acetyl salicylic acid (aspirin) or face litigation for infringement of patent rights. It is said that the cases may eventually get into the courts, although the legal department of the Synthetic Patents Company would make no statement.

A Brooklyn company was making acetyl salicylic acid by a process said to be different from that used by Bayer & Company, and if sued will set up a defense from the fact that its product differs from Bayer's aspirin in that a trace of salicylic acid is to be found in it whereas in the Bayer product no salicylic acid remains.

It is intimated in the trade that this action of Bayer & Company, coupled with the fact that hundreds of thousands of dollars are being spent to advertise Bayer's aspirin, indicates that a determined effort will be made by this concern to defend its right to the exclusive use of the name aspirin even after the patent rights expire in February, 1917. A number of prominent chemical manufacturing concerns are preparing to make aspirin as soon as the Bayer patents expire, but whether they will attempt to market it as aspirin or will use the chemical name, acetyl salicylic acid, has not been disclosed.

The medical fraternity has recently been discussing the advisability of prescribing aspirin hereafter by its true name, acetyl salicylic acid, this being due to the natural aversion of physicians to use any medicine which is advertised to the lay public, and also to the fact that after next February there may be only one kind of aspirin on the market but there will undoubtedly be several makes of acetyl salicylic acid.

NEW BUILDING FOR WARNER & COMPANY

When completed the new building of William R. Warner & Company of Philadelphia will house a \$500,000 laboratory, which will be equipped with the latest developments in pharmaceutical machinery. The shipping department will occupy the first floor, and the second floor will be used for executive offices, advertising and dealer service and the printing department. The third floor will be headquarters for the finishing department, the fourth floor for toilet articles and perfumes. The entire fifth floor will be used by the pill and tablet division, and the sixth floor will be given over to making medicines in liquid form. Labor-saving devices, such as lifts, spiral conveyors and moving platforms, will make work easier for the employees. The employees will also be provided with a rest room, lunchroom and other conveniences. The company, organized in 1856, was the first drug house to make sugar-coated pills.

Heavy Chemical Markets

CONDITIONS UNDERLYING MARKET ARE GOOD

Chemicals Seem to Be Impervious to Any Outside Influence, Supply and Demand alone Regulating Prices—Spot Buying Resumed—Some Makers Refusing Contracts for 1917

For some time past neither rumors of peace nor the spread of the European conflagration nor any of the disturbing internal troubles appear to have had or are having any effect on the heavy chemical market, at least they are rarely mentioned as the cause of an effect. A wall of confidence, impervious to outside influences, seems to surround the chemical market and values are based almost entirely upon supply and demand. There are those in the trade who believe that the cessation of hostilities will not give to the American manufacturer that set-back that was at first predicted, but that American assistance in the rehabilitation of a disabled Europe will extend to chemicals as well, and that before the resumption of normal trade conditions the American chemical manufacturer will have had ample opportunity to adjust himself to the change.

Each week the underlying strength of the chemical market is manifested in further improved surface conditions. Spot buying has been resumed, both for export and for domestic consumption, and will undoubtedly gain momentum as the season advances. Manufacturers say that business is thriving and many dealers and consumers are covering their needs for next year. Factories are reported as pretty well sold out for the first half of next year, and some manufacturers are refusing to book any more orders for 1917 delivery. Some discrimination is made in the offering of contracts and prices are said to vary, regular customers receiving the benefit of inside values.

The market held fairly steady during the week and only a few price changes were recorded. Bleaching powder was a little firmer and soda ash and caustic soda, again in good demand, were steady at last quotations. A large foreign order has practically denuded the market of cyanide mixture and spot offers were difficult to obtain. Muriatic, nitric and sulphuric acids, which have been weak for some time, did not strengthen any, and a loss of 1c a pound was noted in sodium bichromate. Lead acetate, white crystals and broken cakes, were reduced by some dealers. The quotations on the rest of the items remained almost the same as last week. Detailed descriptions of some of the important items follow:

Alums—Alums are moving slowly and some dealers are still inclined to shade quotations on certain alums to turn orders. Aluminum sulphate with $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent of iron was offered $3\frac{1}{2}$ @ $3\frac{3}{4}$ c a pound and high grade, iron free, at 4 @ $4\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound. For ammonium alum 4 @ $4\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound was asked and for chrome alum 30 @ 32 c a pound. Potassium alum in second hands was quoted at 6 @ $6\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound in small lots while manufacturers are asking $7\frac{1}{2}$ @ 8 c a pound on a scarcity of the basic potassium salt.

Acids—The consumption of acids in regular channels continues in a large way, but an excess in production has weakened quotations of second hand dealers. Quite a bit of nitric was reported taken from the market during the week and the increased inquiries for the other acids, according to manufacturers, is tending to a firmer position for these products. The following quotations were continued for the present:

Muriatic, 18 degrees, $1\frac{3}{4}$ @ 2 c a pound; 20 degree, 2 @ $2\frac{1}{4}$ c a pound; 22 degree, $2\frac{1}{4}$ @ $2\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound; on contracts 18 and 20 degree, $1\frac{3}{4}$ @ $1\frac{3}{4}$ c a pound, delivery of two or more cars a month.

Nitric, 36 degree, $5\frac{1}{2}$ @ 6 c a pound; 38 degree, 6 @ $6\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound; 40 degree, $6\frac{1}{2}$ @ 7 c a pound; 42 degree, 7 @ $7\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound.

Sulphuric, 1 @ $1\frac{1}{4}$ c a pound for 60 degrees, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ @ $1\frac{3}{4}$ c a pound for 66 degree, spot. On contract, 66 degree, 93 per cent \$25 a ton and 97 per cent \$35 a ton. In drums and carboys $\frac{1}{4}$ @ $\frac{1}{4}$ c a pound more is asked on acids.

Bleaching Powder—Prices for spot bleach were tending upward during the week with most dealers asking $4\frac{1}{4}$ c a pound in domestic containers. The scarcity of export drums

continues to hold export orders several cents a pound higher. Some are meeting with success in the substitution of heavy oaken casks for the drums and are asking 6c a pound on car-load lots and $6\frac{1}{2}$ c in less. Contracts for 1917, were made at $2\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound.

Calcium Chloride—Manufacturers of calcium chloride are reported as sold up for several months ahead and spot supplies are very scarce. What is available for immediate shipment is held at \$30 @ \$32 a ton for the solid and \$40 a ton for granulated. Contract prices f.o.b. New York, are \$14.85 a ton for the solid, and \$18.85 a ton for the granulated.

Copper Sulphate (Blue Vitriol)—An increase in the demand for copper sulphate was noted and as a consequence the market assumed a firmer tone. Small crystals were offered at $8\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound for delivery through the next four months. For large crystal, spot, $9\frac{1}{2}$ @ 10 c a pound was asked in car-load lots and $10\frac{1}{4}$ c in less.

Potassium Bichromate—The bichromate has been inactive for some time and second hands were again shading to 38 @ 39 c a pound. There were instances of offers from producers for balance of the year deliveries at 40c a pound.

Potash, Caustic—With spot stocks rather light, offerings for the 88-92 per cent from makers were held at 85 @ 90 c a pound. The demand for this article has been rather slow, and in some quarters 80 @ 83 c a pound was quoted in an endeavor to dispose of small lots. For 70-75 per cent 50 @ 55 c a pound was asked.

Potassium Chlorate—There was a reaction from the lower quotations of the week before, and most holders of potassium chlorate were asking 48 @ 50 c a pound, though there were still a few small quantity offers at 47c a pound. Manufacturers are asking 70c a pound for nearby delivery, and are not quoting for contract.

Potassium Prussiate—The prussiates appeared a little weak in the absence of a buying movement of any consequence, and manufacturers' prices were again discounted by some holders. There is said to be some hold-over stock of red prussiate of German make still on the market at \$1.50 a pound, and domestic make was said to have been offered at \$1.75 @ \$2 a pound. Manufacturers were asking \$2.50 a pound. The yellow prussiate ranged from 65c a pound in the open market to 80c asked by some of the manufacturers.

Soda Ash—The demand for soda ash that developed a few weeks ago continues, and prices are firm at $3\frac{1}{4}$ @ $3\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound for light 58 per cent. There were some offers in car-load lots for spot, but, in larger quantities the offers were for deliveries from October onward. The dense was quoted at the same prices. Contracts for 1917 were quoted at $1\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound basis of 48 per cent.

Soda, Caustic—While the quotations of last week were not advanced the demand is large and an upward trend is said to be imminent. The fused 76 per cent was again offered at $3\frac{3}{4}$ c a pound in some quarters, while others were holding at 4c a pound. For crushed $4\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound was asked. For next year, on contract, $2\frac{1}{4}$ @ $2\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound was quoted, basis of 60 per cent.

Sodium Bichromate—The erratic fluctuations in sodium bichromate are unexplainable. After recovering from a slight slump week before last, quotations again fell off and 47c a pound was freely heard. Consumers, generally, are again accepting their full monthly deliveries and prices were expected to steady with a reduction in the amount of spot offers. Makers in some instances were asking $29\frac{1}{2}$ @ 30 c a pound for spot and 29c for deliveries over the next three months. Contracts were offered at 25c @ 28c a pound depending upon quantity and maker.

TWO ASSOCIATIONS MAY MERGE

Efforts to bring about the proposed amalgamation of the American Spice Trade Association and the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association came to a standstill on September 7 after a conference committee, composed of an equal number of representatives of each organization, had agreed to recommend the amalgamation provided the necessary details could be arranged.

Among those who favor the amalgamation it is said that great progress in National legislation would undoubtedly be one of the most important benefits of a strong combined association.

Color and Dyestuff Markets

SLOW BUT STEADY TRADE IMPROVEMENT

Dealers Think a Change in Sentiment Among Buyers is Indicated—They Look Forward to a Busy Fall Season—German Anilines are Moving Slowly

Buying operations were not particularly aggressive during the past week, but the steady, if somewhat slow, movement of stocks is accepted by dyestuffs dealers as an indication of a change in the sentiment of the consuming trade and they look forward to a busy fall season. They argue that the non-arrival of any more of the German submarines, mentioned as being on their way to this country with dyestuffs cargoes, has apparently dispelled all confidence in the feasibility of establishing commercial under-sea relations with Germany. Consequently there can be no more German anilines; vegetable dyestuffs and domestic aniline must furnish the dyeing materials.

While it is said that the demand for the recently acquired German aniline is not overly brisk, for which various reasons are assigned, the distributors are non-committal on the subject and refuse to enter into any discussion. Importers of anilines from other markets say that their products are steadily entering consuming channels and that their inability to secure assortments of colors in sufficient quantity constitutes their principal handicap. Prices, they claim, have not lessened materially from those generally prevailing during the year. Domestic production is proceeding with unabated vigor by plants already in operation and at least one large company was added to the list of new incorporations during the week.

As was expected the passage of the tariff on dyestuffs with the deletion of the 2½ cent and 5 cent a pound specific duty on natural and synthetic indigos and alizarins does not meet with the approval of dyestuffs manufacturers. They look upon the measure as inefficient and inadequate to properly foster the growth of an American dye industry.

Price changes were few and not of much importance. Aniline oil has taken a brace and most dealers are firmer in their views for higher prices. Cutch and gambier seemed steady at the recent reductions, on the strength of a better business in both articles. Chinese nutgalls were reduced as business has been slow and stocks to offer have been in fair quantity. Sumac was advanced several dollars a ton and primary advices on myrobalans would point to higher values on future shipments. Logwood extract quotations are still at variance, though there is evidence that the settlement will be on somewhat lower values than was at first supposed. The same is true of hematine. Several additions have been made to the quotations in the aniline list, representing the spot prices at which these prices are offered, and include basic green, acid red, direct black, meta phenylenediamine and meta toluenylenediamine.

Chemical mordants may be found under Heavy Chemical Markets. Details of the principal dyestuffs follow.

Albumen—Dealers' views are for a stronger market, and are asking 72c@73c a pound for spot, though there were sales reported at 70c for imported egg albumen. Import prices on new stocks are said to be around the former figures. Domestic blood albumen ranges from 30c to 34c a pound and the imported blood 35c@37c a pound.

Aniline Oil and Salts—There was no material change in the aniline oil situation though conditions are said to be working to the establishment of values on higher levels than have been quoted in recent weeks. The inside price seems to be at 32c a pound for aniline oil of the highest grade of purity. There were quotations at 28c@30c a pound, a small quantity of which was said to have been of surplus stocks from low priced contracts, while in other offerings the degree of purity varied considerably. For the salts quotations averaged around 42c@45c a pound.

Cochineal—The movement of cochineal was steady but not in great volume and prices were held at a range of 69c@73c a pound. Extra quality of black bug is commanding 75c a pound and was shown some preference by the trade.

Cutch—There was a slight improvement in the demand for cutch, but prices were held at the reductions quoted last week,

8½c@9½c a pound for bales and 11c@12½c a pound for boxes. There are some dealers holding for higher prices. Shipments of cutch from Rangoon to all parts from January 1 to July 10 were 5,791 tons as against 1,817 tons in 1915 and 2,000 tons in 1914.

Divi-Divi—Spot supplies of divi-divi are not overly large and arrivals are being fairly well absorbed by the tanning interests. Prices were maintained at \$50@\$52 a ton.

Fustic—A slight change was noted in fustic extract, some dealers reducing prices to 20c a pound. Others were holding at 22c@23c a pound. For the stick \$18@\$20 a ton was asked.

Gambier—The demand for gambier is slowly increasing and not all dealers met the reductions as announced in some quarters last week, but continue to ask up to 11c a pound on spot for common. In other hands 8½c@9c a pound was asked for spot and 7½c on shipment.

Logwood—Preference is shown the better grades of logwood, which have slightly increased their values, and prices are decreased on the numerous offerings of wood of a more or less nondescript character. As a result there is a long range in quotations, being from \$25 a ton for cheaper grades to \$55 a ton as asked by some importers for Campeche. The demand for the extract continues good, both for domestic consumption and for export. Values nevertheless were again unsettled and firm offers of what was purported to be of standard 51 degree twaddle, were had at 24c a pound, from that the range was as high as 35c a pound. For the solid the average offering was 45c a pound. Hematine crystals were quoted at 48c@52c a pound on spot and 45c a pound on contract, and on hematine paste 29c to 35c a pound was had.

Indigo—Dealers in indigo say that the demand is increasing for domestic consumption and big business is looked for. So far there have been no changes in quotations, and prices, according to grades of the different indigos, are as follows: Bengal, \$3.20@\$3.70; Oudes, \$2.60@\$2.85; Guatemala, \$2.25@\$2.75; Kurpahs, \$2.40@\$2.80; Madras, 95c@1.25 a pound.

Myrobalans—Advices received from primary markets note that prices are tending slightly upward as stocks are becoming scarcer. Local dealers have not as yet advanced their prices and in some quarters J 1s were quoted at \$48 a ton for spot and shipment and J 2s at \$44 on shipment and \$45 a ton spot.

Nigrosin—As a leather dye nigrosin is in demand and domestic production is finding a good outlet. Prices have remained fairly steady at \$1.35@\$1.45 a pound for the spirit soluble and \$1.50@\$1.75 for water soluble. There are some offerings slightly below these figures and again \$1.80 is asked for spirit and \$2.00 for water soluble.

Nutgalls—Fair sized stocks of Chinese nutgalls are at hand and with a continued absence of any appreciable demand prices have eased somewhat. Quotations are 20c for ordinary and 23c a pound for the higher grade, plum shaped variety. Aleppo nutgalls are very scarce and holders are asking 57c@60c a pound.

Quercitron—There was quite an export demand for quercitron according to some dealers and domestic consumption is also proceeding steadily. Prices generally quoted were 10c@11c a pound though there were holders who seemed justified in asking up to 18c a pound on grounds of quality.

Archil—The extract received some attention from buyers and sales of both the double extract and concentrated were recorded. The former was quoted at 35c@40c a pound and the latter up to 45c a pound.

Sumac—Stronger views were held in regard to sumac as spot stocks were gradually lessening and \$63 a ton was substituted for the former price of \$60 for arrivals, and spot quotations were firm at \$65 a ton as the inside price for Sicily sumac. The demand for Virginia sumac was slow and prices did not vary from last quotations of \$43@\$45 a ton. The extract from the latter was held at 7c a pound and from the imported ranged up to 11c a pound for the colorless.

Turmeric—The consumption of turmeric continues in a moderate way, and for some time supplies have kept equal with the demand. Prices therefore are not fluctuating to any extent and the following offers are about the same as have obtained for the past week: Aleppey spot, 93c@10c; Madras spot, 8½c@8¾c; China spot, 6¾@7c and Aleppey for technical use 8½c@8¾c a pound.

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers' Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid, C. P. bbls.	lb.	.60	—	.62½
Acetone	lb.	.30	—	.35
Acetphenetidin	lb.	35.00	—	36.00
Aconitine, ½ oz.	ea.	—	—	1.60
Agar Agar	lb.	.45	—	.58
Alcohol 188 proof	gal.	2.64	—	2.66
190 proof, U.S.P.	gal.	2.66	—	2.68
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof.	gal.	2.68	—	2.70
Wood, ref., 95 p.c.	gal.	.65	—	.67
97 p.c.	gal.	.70	—	.71
Denatured, 180 proof.	gal.	.49	—	.50
188 proof	gal.	.50	—	.52
Aldehyde, com.	lb.	.65	—	.69
Almonds, bitter	lb.	.28	—	.29
Sweet	lb.	.25	—	.30
Meal	lb.	.28	—	.30
Aloin	lb.	.80	—	.85
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.95	—	1.00
Metallic	lb.	1.62	—	1.65
Sulphate, C.P.	lb.	.27	—	.32
Ambergris, black	oz.	10.00	—	14.90
Grey	oz.	22.00	—	27.50
Ammonium Acetate, cryst.	lb.	.63	—	.88
Benzoate	lb.	5.20	—	5.70
Bichromate, C.P.	lb.	1.15	—	1.25
Bromide, bulk	lb.	1.00	—	1.01
Carb. Dom.	lb.	.09½	—	.104
Resub., Cubes	lb.	.28	—	.32
Fluoride	lb.	.47	—	.52
Hypophosphite	lb.	—	—	1.85
Iodide, U.S.P.	lb.	4.15	—	4.20
Molybdate	lb.	19	—	5.50
Muriate, C.P.	lb.	.19	—	.19½
Nitrate, Cryst.	lb.	.28	—	.30
Gran.	lb.	.28	—	.30
Oxalate	lb.	.85	—	.95
Persulphate	lb.	.90	—	1.00
Phosphate (Dibasic)	lb.	.55	—	.60
Salicylate	lb.	.32	—	.35
Amyl Acetate	gal.	4.75	—	4.90
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	lb.	15	—	.20
Needle powder	lb.	16	—	.17
Sulphate, 16/17 per cent	lb.	.48	—	.49
Free sulphur	lb.	.72	—	.76
Crimson	lb.	21.00	—	23.00
Antipyrine, bulk	lb.	.08	—	.09½
Areca Nuts	lb.	.12	—	.15
Powdered	lb.	.17	—	.18
Argols	lb.	.65	—	.68
Arsenic, red	lb.	.06	—	.06½
White	lb.	.60	—	.65
Atropine, Alk.	oz.	60.00	—	65.00
Sulphate	oz.	55.00	—	60.00
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.22	—	.25
Barium Carb. prec.	lb.	.15	—	.25
Caustic Hydrate, C.P.	lb.	—	—	.20
Chlorate	lb.	—	—	.20
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	1.70	—	1.80
St. Thomas	gal.	2.85	—	3.00
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)	—	—	—	—
Benzine, steel bbls.	gal.	—	—	.22
Wood bbls.	gal.	—	—	.25
Benzol, pure white	gal.	.60	—	.65
90 per cent	gal.	.65	—	.70
Benzonaphthol	oz.	2.70	—	2.90
Berberine Sulphate	oz.	1.80	—	1.90
Beta Naphthol	lb.	1.15	—	1.25
Bismuth, Citrate	lb.	—	—	3.50
Salicylate	lb.	—	—	3.50
65 p.c.	lb.	—	—	3.75
Subcarbonate	lb.	3.40	—	3.45
Subiodide	lb.	—	—	5.25
Tannate	lb.	—	—	3.50
Valerate	lb.	—	—	5.50
Subcarbonate	lb.	3.40	—	3.45
Subgallate	lb.	3.00	—	3.05
Subnitrate	lb.	3.10	—	3.15

Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulph.)	—	—	—	—
Borax, in bbls.	lb.	.08	—	.08½
Bordeaux, Mixture-paste	lb.	.03½	—	.06
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.07	—	.09
Bromine, bulk, technical	—	—	—	1.40
U. S. P.	—	—	—	1.50
Burgundy Pitch	lb.	.04½	—	.05
Imported	lb.	.24½	—	.25
Cadmium Bromide	lb.	—	—	4.25
Iodide	lb.	—	—	5.25
Metal sticks	lb.	—	—	1.90
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	lb.	13.00	—	15.00
Bromide	oz.	10.70	—	12.00
Citrate	lb.	7.50	—	8.00
Phosphate	lb.	17.50	—	17.55
Sulphate	lb.	18.80	—	18.85
Calcium Glycerophosphate	lb.	1.70	—	1.75
Hypophosphite	lb.	.76	—	.78
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.30	—	.35
Sulphocarbonate	lb.	—	—	1.48
Camphor, Am. ref'd, bbls. bk. lb.	—	—	—	.64½
Squares of 4 corners	lb.	—	—	.65½
16's in 1 lb. carton	lb.	—	—	.67
24's in 1 lb. cartons	lb.	—	—	.67½
Cases of 100 blocks	lb.	—	—	.65
Japan, refined, 2½ lb. slabs	lb.	.65	—	.65½
Monobromated	lb.	2.75	—	2.80
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	1.00	—	1.05
Powdered	lb.	1.25	—	1.30
Russian	lb.	8.45	—	9.00
Powdered	lb.	9.30	—	9.50
Caramel, 50 gals.	—	—	—	10.00
Carbon Dioxide	lb.	.07	—	.08
Bisulphide	lb.	.08½	—	.08¾
Castoreum	lb.	10.00	—	10.25
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.60	—	.61
Chalk, prec. light, English	lb.	.04½	—	.05½
Heavy	lb.	.03½	—	.05
Chloral Hydrate, bulk	lb.	—	—	.04
Charcoal Willow, powd	lb.	.04	—	.05
Wood, pow'd.	lb.	.03½	—	.05
Chlorine liquid	lb.	.15	—	.24
Chloroform	lb.	.59	—	.60
Chrysarobin	lb.	6.20	—	6.40
Cinchonidine, Alk.	—	—	—	.95
Salicylate	oz.	Nominal	—	.65
Sulphate	oz.	—	—	.20
Cinchonine, Alk.	oz.	Nominal	—	.12
Salicylate	oz.	—	—	.12
Sulphate	oz.	—	—	.12
Cinnabar	lb.	—	—	.20
Civet	oz.	2.00	—	2.20
Cobalt, pow'd. (Fly Poison)	lb.	.42	—	.46
Oleate	oz.	.82	—	.95
Cocaine, hydrochloride, bulk.	oz.	4.25	—	4.50
Oleate, pow'd. (20 p.c.)	lb.	—	—	1.55
Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb.	.40	—	.41
Cases, fingers	lb.	.42	—	.43
Cocaine, alkaloid, bulk	oz.	8.50	—	8.60
Ounces	oz.	6.35	—	8.40
Eighths	oz.	6.55	—	8.60
Phosphate	oz.	6.35	—	6.55
Sulphate	oz.	6.75	—	6.95
Colloidion, U.S.P.	lb.	.33	—	.37
Flexible, U.S.P.	lb.	.39	—	.44
Colocynth, Trieste, whole.	lb.	.21	—	.22
Powdered	lb.	.25	—	.29
Pulp, U.S.P.	lb.	.55	—	.56
Spanish Apples	lb.	—	—	.55
Copper Chloride, pure cryst.	lb.	.55	—	.60
Oleate, pow'd (20%)	lb.	—	—	1.50
Cotton Soluble	lb.	.79	—	1.00
Coumarin, refined	lb.	9.50	—	10.00
Cream of Tartar, cryst.	lb.	—	—	.40
Powdered, 99 p.c.	lb.	—	—	.40½
Creosote, Beechwood	lb.	3.00	—	3.50
Creosote carbonate	lb.	—	—	1.35
Cresol, U.S.P.	gal.	1.35	—	1.45
Cuttlefish, Bone, Trieste	lb.	.25	—	.27
Jewelers large	lb.	.64	—	.70
Small	lb.	.51	—	.52
French	lb.	.25	—	.28
Dextrin, imported, Potato	lb.	.12	—	.13
Domestic Potato	lb.	.08	—	.09½
Corn, bgs.	lb.	3.65	—	3.70
Dover's Powder	lb.	2.55	—	2.65
Dragons Blood Mass	lb.	.23	—	.60
Reeds	lb.	.80	—	.83
Emetine, Alk. 15-gr. vial.	ea.	3.70	—	3.75
Tabs., 5 gr.	100s	—	—	1.05
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)	—	—	—	—

Ergot, Russian	lb.	.68	—	.70
Spanish	lb.	.75	—	.79
Ether, U.S.P., 1900	lb.	.15	—	.20
U.S.P. 1890	lb.	.22	—	.27
Washed	lb.	.18	—	.26
Eucalyptol	lb.	.90	—	1.05
Formaldehyde	lb.	.10½	—	.12
Fuller's Earth, powd.	100 lbs.	.80	—	1.05
Gelatin, silver	lb.	1.00	—	1.00
Gold	—	—	—	—
Glucose	100 lbs.	2.47	—	2.52
Glycerin, C. P., bulk	lb.	.40	—	.40½
Drums and bbls. added	—	—	—	—
C. P. in cans	lb.	.41	—	.42
Dynamite, drum included	lb.	.40	—	.42
Saponification, Loose	lb.	.30	—	.32½
Soap, Lye, loose	lb.	.37	—	.39½
Glycerin, Ammoniated	lb.	3.40	—	3.70
Gua Powder	lb.	1.95	—	2.00
Grains of Paradise	lb.	—	—	—
Guaiaacal, liquid	lb.	15.00	—	15.75
Carbonate	lb.	—	—	—
Salicylate	oz.	1.55	—	1.80
Guarana	lb.	1.10	—	1.25
Gun Cotton	oz.	.18	—	.20
Haarlem Oil	gross	3.00	—	3.25
Hexamethylenamine	lb.	.75	—	.80
Hops, N. Y., 1915, prime	lb.	.25	—	.27
Pacific Coast, 1915, prime	lb.	.19	—	.20
Hydrogen Peroxide	gross	6.50	—	18.00
Hydroquinone	lb.	4.30	—	4.50
Ichthyol	lb.	12.00	—	18.00
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	4.25	—	4.35
Iodoform, Powdered	lb.	—	—	5.00
Crystals	—	—	—	5.50
Iron Hypophosphite	lb.	1.60	—	1.70
Perchloride	lb.	.17	—	.22
Sub-sulphate	lb.	.18	—	.22
Isinglass, American	lb.	.75	—	.80
Russian	lb.	5.25	—	5.45
Kama, U.S.P.	lb.	1.75	—	1.80
Kaolin	lb.	.02	—	.03
Kola Nuts, West Indian	lb.	.12	—	.14
Lanolin, hydrous, cans	lb.	.75	—	1.20
Anhydrous, cans	lb.	.50	—	.60
Lead Carbonate, med.	lb.	.45	—	.50
Chloride	lb.	.55	—	.60
Iodide	lb.	3.75	—	4.00
Licorice, Mass, Syrian	lb.	.18	—	.22
Stick, bbls., Corigliano	lb.	.29	—	.49
Lithium Benzoate	lb.	8.00	—	8.25
Carbonate	lb.	1.02	—	1.05
Salicylate	lb.	4.00	—	4.50
London Purple	lb.	—	—	—
Lupulin, U.S.P.	lb.	2.25	—	2.40
Regular	lb.	1.40	—	1.45
Lycopodium	lb.	1.90	—	2.00
Magnesium Carbonate, cs.	lb.	.19	—	.21
Glycerophosphate	lb.	4.50	—	4.55
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.60	—	1.75
Peroxide	lb.	.70	—	.80
Salicylate	lb.	—	—	—
Sulphate, Epsom Salts,	—	—	—	—
Domestic, in bbls. 100 lbs.	lb.	1.86	—	2.20
Manganese Glycerophos.	lb.	—	—	4.50
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.60	—	1.70
Peroxide	lb.	.70	—	.75
Sulphate	lb.	.45	—	.50
Manna, large flake	lb.	1.30	—	1.35
Small flake	lb.	.85	—	.90
Sorts	lb.	.35	—	.40
Menthol, Japanese	lb.	3.05	—	3.10
Recryst.	lb.	5.00	—	5.15
Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs.	ea.	75.00	—	76.00
Bisulphate	lb.	—	—	1.18
Iodide, green	lb.	—	—	4.00
Red	lb.	—	—	4.10
Yellow	lb.	—	—	4.20
Blue Mass	lb.	—	—	.58
Powdered	lb.	—	—	.60
Blue Ointment 33 1-3 p.c.	lb.	—	—	.61
50 p.c.	lb.	—	—	.83
Calomel, American	lb.	—	—	1.36
Corrosive Sublimite cryst.	lb.	—	—	1.28
Powder	lb.	—	—	1.23
Red Precipitate	lb.	—	—	1.49
Powder	lb.	—	—	1.59
White Precipitate	lb.	—	—	1.59
Powder	lb.	—	—	1.64
Methylene Blue	lb.	14.00	—	15.00
Metol	lb.	—	—	—
Milk, powdered	lb.	.12	—	.13

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages-Cont.

Mirbane Oil, drums	lb.	.20	— .22	Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.11½	— .12	Citric, crystals, bbls.	lb.	—	— .67
Morphine, sulphate, bulk.....	oz.	5.35	— 5.50	Caodylate	oz.	1.90	— 2.00	Powder	lb.	—	— .67½
1-oz. vials	oz.	5.55	— 5.60	Citrate	lb.	.63	— .65	Cresylic, 95@100 per cent.	gal.	.75	— .80
¼-oz. vials, 2½-oz. boxes.....	oz.	5.75	— 5.80	Benzoate, granulated	lb.	7.50	— 9.00	Chromic, 85 per cent	lb.	1.38	— 1.50
¼-oz. vials, 1-oz. boxes.....	oz.	5.80	— 5.85	Bicarb., English	lb.	.03½	— .04	German	lb.	—	—
Diacetyl hydrochloride	lb.	6.70	— 7.30	Amer., f.o.b. works.....	lb.	.02	— .03	Formic, Conc.	lb.	—	— 1.00
Moss, Iceland	lb.	.10	— .11	Bromide, bulk	lb.	.02	— .03	Gallie, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.28	— 1.30
Irish	lb.	.08	— .14	Glycerophosphate crystals.....	lb.	2.55	— 2.60	Glycerophosphoric	lb.	3.40	— 5.00
Musk, pods, Cab.	oz.	8.05	— 8.50	Hyposulphite	lb.	.01¾	— .02¾	Hydriodic, sp. g. 1.50.....	oz.	.22	— .29
Tonquin	oz.	13.05	— 15.00	Hypophosphite, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 1.10	Hydrobromic, Conc.	lb.	2.40	— 2.45
Grain, Cab	lb.	12.00	— 12.10	Iodide	lb.	3.50	— 3.55	Hydrocyanic, U.S.P.	lb.	.35	— .40
Tonquin	oz.	16.00	— 19.05	Phosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	.05	— .06	Dilute	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Druggists	lb.	16.00	— 16.50	Recrystallized	lb.	.09	— .12	Hypophosphorous, 50%	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Synthetic	lb.	10.75	— 11.50	Dried	lb.	.20	— .28	U.S.P., 10%	lb.	.40	— .45
Naphthalene, flake	lb.	.08	— .09	Phosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	.05	— .05½	Lactic, U.S.P.	lb.	.90	— .95
Balls	lb.	.08	— .09	Salicylate	lb.	.05	— .05½	Molybdic, C.P.	lb.	6.90	— 7.40
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate.....	lb.	.22	— .23	Tungstate	lb.	.15	— .150	Muratic, C.P.	lb.	.05½	— .06½
Sulphate	lb.	.07	— .07¾	Spermaceti	lb.	.23½	— .26	Nitric, C.P.	lb.	.06½	— .07
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	.11	— .13	Spirit Ammonia, U.S.P.	lb.	.43	— .52	Nitro Muratic	lb.	.17½	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.11	— .13	Aromatic, U.S.P.	lb.	.46	— .50	Oleic, purified	lb.	.30	— .35
Opium, cases	lb.	—	— 10.75	Ether Comp.	lb.	—	— 1.65	Oxalic, Cryst. casks.....	lb.	.65	— .70
Jobbing lots	lb.	—	— 10.80	Nitrous Ether, U.S.P.	lb.	.47	— .48	Palmitic, Tech.	lb.	.55	— .60
Granular	lb.	—	— 11.90	Starch, Corn, Pearl	lb.	2.35	— 2.38	Picric, kegs	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	11.75	— 11.90	Potato	lb.	.05½	— .06	Phosphoric	lb.	.30	— .34
Orthoform	oz.	—	— 1.35	Powdered	lb.	.06½	— .06¾	Pyrogallol, resublimed	lb.	3.00	— 3.15
Oxgall, pur. U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.70	Rice	lb.	.11½	— .12	Crystal, bottles	lb.	2.90	— 3.10
Papain	lb.	3.25	— 3.45	Wheat	lb.	.05½	— .06½	Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	.15	— .18
Paraffin Wophte Oil, U.S.P.	gal.	2.50	— 3.00	Storax, liquid	lb.	1.20	— 1.25	Crude	gal.	.25	— .30
Paris Green, kegs	lb.	.32	— .33	Strontium Acetate	lb.	—	— 1.25	Salicylic	lb.	1.75	— 1.80
Petrolatum, light amber, bbls.....	lb.	.03½	— .04½	Bromide, granular	lb.	.80	— .81	Stearic	lb.	.14	— .16
Cream	lb.	.05½	— .05¾	Iodide	oz.	.35	— .40	Sulphuric, C. P.	lb.	.05	— .07
Lily white	lb.	.07½	— .08½	Nitrate	lb.	.48	— .50	Sulphurous, U.S.P.	lb.	.12	— .14
Snow white	lb.	.11½	— .11¾	Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	2.75	— 3.00	Tannic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.00	— 1.02
Phenolphthalein	lb.	18.00	— 20.00	Strychnine Alk'd, crys., bulk.....	oz.	—	— 1.08	Tartaric Crystals	lb.	—	— .66
Phosphorus, yellow	lb.	—	— .80	Powder	oz.	—	— 1.05	Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .65
Red	lb.	—	— 1.00	Glycerophosphate	oz.	—	— 2.65	Trichloroacetic	lb.	4.30	— 4.50
Pilocarpine	oz.	—	— .85	Sulphate	oz.	90	— 95	Valeric	lb.	2.40	— 2.90
Piperidine	oz.	—	— .85	Sugar of Milk, powdered.....	lb.	—	— .23				
Piperin	oz.	—	— .55	Sulphonal	oz.	50	— 115				
Podophyllin, U.S.P.	oz.	2.70	— 2.80	Sulphonethylnmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	15.00	— 16.00				
Poppy Heads	lb.	.75	— .80	Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	13.50	— 14.50				
Potassium acetate	lb.	1.25	— 1.26	Sulphur, Coml	100 lbs.	1.35	— 1.60				
Bicarb.	lb.	1.25	— 1.30	Flour	100 lbs.	2.10	— 2.50				
Bisulphate	lb.	.45	— .60	Flowers	100 lbs.	2.30	— 2.70				
C.P.	lb.	.75	— .85	Roll	100 lbs.	1.95	— 2.25				
Bromide (bulk, gran.)	lb.	1.35	— 1.36	Precipitated (Lac)	lb.	.30	— .35				
Citrate, bulk	lb.	1.70	— 1.72	Washed	lb.	.08	— .10				
Cyanide Mixture	oz.	2.05	— 2.10	Talcum, powdered	lb.	.02	— .04				
Glycerophosphate	lb.	1.50	— 1.52	Purified	lb.	.12	— .15				
Hypophosphite	lb.	3.75	— 3.80	Tamarinds, bbls.	lb.	.03½	— .04				
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— .25	Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	20	— 25				
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	— .25	North Carolina, 1 pt.	doz.	—	— .63				
Nitrate (Saltpetre)	lb.	.25	— .26	Tartar Emetic, U.S.P.	lb.	.61	— .65				
Permanganate	lb.	1.65	— 1.70	Casks	lb.	.50	— .54				
Salicylate	lb.	3.00	— 3.25	Terpin Hydrate	lb.	.50	— .54				
Sulphate, pure	lb.	.50	— .60	Terpineol	lb.	1.00	— 1.10				
C.P.	lb.	.60	— .75	Thymol, crystals	lb.	10.00	— 10.25				
Tartrate, pow'd	lb.	.75	— .85	Iodide	lb.	10.50	— 10.65				
Pumice Stone, pow'd	lb.	.02	— .03	Tin, crystals	lb.	.20½	— .25				
Pyoktanin Blue	oz.	—	— 2.50	Bichloride	lb.	.12½	— .14				
Quassia chips	lb.	.12	— .13	Oxide	lb.	.43	— .44				
Rasped	lb.	.10	— .11	Toluol, pure	gal.	3.50	— 4.00				
Powdered	lb.	.11½	— .12	Commercial	gal.	2.50	— 2.75				
Quinine, 100 oz. tins.....	oz.	—	— .65	Turmeric	lb.	—	— .30				
50-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .65½	Turpentine, Venice, True.....	lb.	2.75	— 3.00				
25-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .67	Artificial	lb.	.11	— .12				
5oz. tins	oz.	—	— .70	Spirits, See Naval Stores.....	lb.	—	— .59				
1 oz. tins	oz.	—	— .62	Vanillin	lb.	.55	— .59				
Second hands	oz.	—	— .65	Witch Hazel Ext., dble dist.,	gal.	.53	— .56				
Amsterdam	oz.	—	— .62½	Gran	lb.	.22	— .25				
German	oz.	—	— .62½	Med.	lb.	.30	— .35				
Java	oz.	—	— .62½	Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.26	— .27				
Resorcin crystals	lb.	19.00	— 20.00	Chloride	lb.	.13	— .14				
Rochelle Salt	lb.	.34	— .34½	Iodide	lb.	5.50	— 5.75				
Rose Water, triple dist, dem. lb.	lb.	.60	— .61	Metallic, C.P.	lb.	.45	— .75				
Rotten stone, pow'd, bbls.....	lb.	.02½	— .04	Oxide	lb.	.12½	— .14				
Saccharin	lb.	20.00	— 21.00	Permanganate	lb.	4.75	— 5.00				
Safrol	lb.	.29	— .31	Salicylate	lb.	—	— 3.25				
Salicin, bulk	lb.	9.50	— 9.90	C.P.	lb.	.15	— .18				
Salol, bulk	lb.	3.50	— 3.55	Sulphate	lb.	.06½	— .07				
Second hands	lb.	3.40	— 3.50								
Saltpetre	lb.	.25	— .26								
Sandalwood	lb.	.09	— .15								
Ground	lb.	.11	— .18								
Santonin, cryst., bulk	lb.	35.00	— 41.00								
Powdered	lb.	36.00	— 42.00								
Scammony, resin	lb.	2.50	— 2.80								
Powdered	lb.	2.70	— 3.00								
Seidlitz Mixture	lb.	—	— .26								
Silver Chloride	oz.	.60	— .61								
Nitrate	oz.	.42½	— .43½								
Sticks (Lunar Caustic).....	oz.	.40	— .41								
Oxide	oz.	.96	— 1.00								
Soap, Castile, white, pure.....	lb.	.15	— .15½								
Marseilles, white	lb.	.11	— .12								
Green, pure	lb.	.11½	— .12½								
Ordinary	lb.	.08	— .09½								
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .27								
Mottled, pure	lb.	.10½	— .12								
Ordinary	lb.	.08	— .09½								

Acids

Acetic, U.S.P., 28 deg.	lb.	.04½	— .04½
Glacial, 99 p.c. carboys.....	lb.	.27	— .28
Benzole, from gum	lb.	10.00	— 11.00
Boric, cryst.	lb.	.12	— .12½
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.11½	— .15
Butyric, Tech., 60 per cent.	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Camphoric	lb.	4.20	— 4.25
Carbolic Cryst. U.S.P., drs.	lb.	.55	— .60
5-lb. bottles	lb.	—	— .70
5-lb. cans	lb.	—	— .69
Cinnamic	lb.	4.90	— 6.20
Chrysophanic	lb.	6.20	— 6.30

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter	lb.	—	—
Artificial	lb.	6.60	8.00
Amber, crude	lb.	1.00	1.40
Rectified	lb.	1.75	2.20
Anise	lb.	1.00	1.15
Bay	lb.	2.50	2.65
Bergamot	lb.	5.50	5.60
Bois de Rose	lb.	3.45	3.75
Synthetic	lb.	3.00	3.15
Cade	lb.	.50	.60
Cajuput, bottles, Native, ea. lb.	lb.	.75	.85
Camphor, heavy gravity.....	lb.	.13	.15
Japanese, white	lb.	.16	.19
Capicum, oleo-resin	lb.	4.45	4.50
Caraway	lb.	3.10	3.20
Cassia, 75@80 p. c. tech.	lb.	1.10	1.14
Lead Free	lb.	1.30	1.40
Cedar Leaf	lb.	.85	.89
Cedar Wood	lb.	.14	.15½
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy.....	lb.	20.00	20.25
Citronella, Ceylon, drums.....	lb.	.51	.52
Java	lb.	.85	.88
Cloves, cans	lb.	1.15	1.17
Bottles	lb.	1.17	1.22
Copaiba	lb.	1.00	1.05
Coriander	lb.	12.00	15.00
Cubebes	lb.	3.15	3.20
Cumin	lb.	4.10	4.20
Erigeron	lb.	1.00	1.10
Eucalyptus, Australian	lb.	.64	.70
California	lb.	—	—
Fennel, sweet	lb.	4.45	4.50
Geranium, Algerian	lb.	3.60	3.90
Bourbon	lb.	3.30	3.55
Turkish	lb.	3.50	3.95
Gingergrass	lb.	1.80	2.00
Ginger	lb.	5.50	5.75
Hemlock	lb.	.50	.60
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	7.20	8.25
Twice rect.	lb.	7.55	7.65
Wood	lb.	1.25	1.35
Lavender flowers	lb.	4.00	4.20
Spike	lb.	1.20	1.45
Garden	lb.	.60	.65
Lemon	lb.	.90	1.05
Lemongrass	lb.	.80	.85
Limes, distilled	lb.	2.70	2.90
Linaloe	lb.	2.80	3.00
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.00	1.20
Male	lb.	7.20	8.00
Mustard natural	lb.	18.50	20.00
Artificial	lb.	17.85	20.00
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	40.00	58.00
Petale	lb.	50.00	65.00
Artificial	lb.	20.00	30.00
Nutmeg	lb.	1.10	1.15
Orange, bitter, W. Indian.....	lb.	2.20	2.70
Sweet, W. Indian	lb.	2.75	2.80
Italian, sweet	lb.	3.00	3.05

Musk, Russian	lb.	2.00	—	2.10
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb.	.15½	—	.17
Verona	lb.	.12	—	.13
Finger	lb.	1.75	—	2.00

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Pareira Brava	lb.	.25	—	.29	Worm, American	lb.	.09	—	.09½	Nitrate	lb.	—	—	.13
Pellitory	lb.	.35	—	.57	Levant	lb.	.90	—	1.05	Barytes, floated, white	ton	30.00	—	35.00
Pink, true	lb.	.36	—	.40	GUMS									
Pleurisy	lb.	.12	—	.14	Aloes, Barbadoes	lb.	1.00	—	1.05	Off color	ton	15.00	—	16.00
Poke	lb.	.05	—	.07	Cape	lb.	.08	—	.09½	Bleaching Powder, 35 p.c.	lb.	.04½	—	.06½
Rhatany	lb.	.40	—	.50	Curacao, cases	lb.	.09	—	.10	Calcium, Acetate, crude, 100 lbs.	—	—	—	5.05
Rhubarb, Chinese	lb.	.80	—	.83	Socotrine, lump	lb.	.21	—	.23	Carbide	100 lbs.	—	—	—
High, dried	lb.	.21	—	.22	Ammoniac, tears	lb.	.24	—	.29	Carbonate	lb.	—	—	—
Cuts	lb.	.60	—	1.65	Powdered	lb.	.35	—	.36	Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	—	14.85
Powdered	lb.	.23	—	.25	Arabic, firsts	lb.	.30	—	.34	Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	—	18.85
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.38	—	.40	Seconds	lb.	.27	—	.29	Sulphate	lb.	.09	—	.10½
Mexican	lb.	.10½	—	.11	Sorts, Amber	lb.	.15	—	.16	Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	.18	—	.20
Senega, Northern	lb.	.60	—	.61	White	lb.	.25	—	.26	Copper Carbonate	lb.	.35	—	.38
Southern	lb.	.32	—	.36	Powdered	lb.	.20	—	.28	Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.40	—	.42
Serpentaria	lb.	.10	—	.12	Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P.	lb.	.80	—	.90	Powdered	lb.	.12	—	.15
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.21	—	.22	Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	1.00	—	1.20	Sulphate	lb.	.09½	—	.10½
Snake, Canada, natural	lb.	.25	—	.26	Benzoin, Siam	lb.	1.50	—	1.70	Powdered	lb.	.12	—	.15
Stripped	lb.	.10	—	.13	Sumatra	lb.	.32½	—	.40	Copperas, f.o.b. works, 100 lbs.	—	.90	—	1.50
Spikenard	lb.	.08	—	.10	Catechu	lb.	.60	—	.70	Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	3.45	—	3.70
Squaw Vine	lb.	.15	—	.16	Chicle, Mexican	lb.	.25	—	.30	Refined	gal.	6.00	—	6.50
Stillingia	lb.	.06	—	.06½	Euphorbium	lb.	.25	—	.30	Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c., in bbls.	—	—	—	—
Stone	lb.	.33	—	.34	Powdered	lb.	.75	—	.80	48 p.c., in carboys	lb.	.05	—	—
Turkey Corn	lb.	.17	—	.19	Galbanum	lb.	1.25	—	1.35	52 p.c. in carboys	lb.	.10	—	—
Unicorn false (helonias)	lb.	.74	—	.75	Gamboge	lb.	.25	—	.29	Lead, Acetate, brown sugar	lb.	.14	—	—
True (Aletis)	lb.	.25	—	.29	Guaiac	lb.	.85	—	1.00	White crvst.	lb.	.13½	—	.16
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	.09	—	.10	Hemlock	lb.	.50	—	.58	Broken Cakes	lb.	.16	—	.12½
Valerian, German	lb.	.16	—	.17	Kino	lb.	.30	—	.32	Powdered	lb.	.17	—	.18
Vervain	lb.	.12	—	.17	Locust	lb.	.40	—	.43	Arsenate	lb.	.08½	—	.09
Yellow Dock	lb.	.06	—	.07½	Mastic	lb.	.20	—	.21	Nitrate	lb.	.14	—	.15
Domestic	lb.	.06	—	.07½	Myrrh, select	lb.	.19	—	.20	Oxide, Litharge, Amer., pd.	lb.	—	—	.07½
Yellow Parilla	lb.	.06	—	.07½	Sorts	lb.	.12	—	.12½	Red, American	lb.	—	—	.07½
SEEDS					Siftings	lb.	.12	—	.14	Foreign	lb.	.09	—	.09½
Angelica	lb.	.14½	—	.15	Olubatum, siftings	lb.	.12	—	.14	White, Basic Carb., Amer.	—	—	—	.07
Anise, Levant	lb.	.23	—	.23½	Sorts	lb.	.24	—	.25	dry	lb.	—	—	.08
Spanish	lb.	.05	—	.05½	Tears	lb.	.21	—	.25	in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	.11½	—	.12
Star	lb.	.05½	—	.05¾	Sandarach	lb.	.18	—	.19	English	lb.	—	—	.06½
Canary, Spanish	lb.	.04½	—	.04½	Senegal, picked	lb.	.64	—	.90	White, Basic Sulphate	lb.	—	—	.06½
Dutch	lb.	.25	—	.25½	Sorts	lb.	.18	—	.19	Muriatic acid,	—	—	—	—
Smyrna	lb.	.80	—	1.15	Spruce	lb.	.35	—	.39	18 deg. carboys	lb.	.02	—	.02½
South American	lb.	.12	—	.13	Thus, per bbl. 280 lbs.	—	8.50	—	9.75	20 deg. carboys	lb.	.02½	—	.02½
Cardaway	lb.	.05	—	.05½	Tragacanth, Aleppo, first.	lb.	2.10	—	2.20	22 deg. carboys	lb.	.02½	—	.03
Cardamoms, bleached	lb.	.05½	—	.07	Seconds	lb.	2.00	—	2.05	Nitric acid,	—	—	—	—
Ceylon, green	lb.	.25	—	.27	Thirds	lb.	Nominal	—	Nominal	36 deg. carboys	lb.	—	—	.06½
Decorated	lb.	.17½	—	.18½	Turkey, firsts	lb.	Nominal	—	Nominal	38 deg. carboys	lb.	.06½	—	.06½
Celery	lb.	.05½	—	.06	Seconds	lb.	Nominal	—	Nominal	40 deg. carboys	lb.	2	—	.06½
Colchicum	lb.	.06½	—	.07	Thirds	lb.	Nominal	—	Nominal	42 deg. carboys	lb.	—	—	.06½
Conium	lb.	.12	—	.13	Bayberry	lb.	.21	—	.21½	Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	—	—	.06½
Coriander, natural	lb.	.22	—	.22½	Bees, white	lb.	.40	—	.50	38 deg. carboys	lb.	—	—	.07½
Bleached, domestic	lb.	.20½	—	.21	Yellow, crude	lb.	.30	—	.33	40 deg. carboys	lb.	—	—	.08
Cumin, Malta	lb.	.12	—	.13	Refined	lb.	.35	—	.39	42 deg. carboys	lb.	—	—	.08½
Levant	lb.	.62	—	.67	Candelilla	lb.	.23	—	.24	Master of Paris	bbbl.	1.50	—	2.00
Mogador	lb.	.12	—	.13	No. 1	lb.	.50	—	.54	True Dental	bbbl.	2.00	—	2.25
Morocco	lb.	.18	—	.20	No. 2	lb.	.38	—	.39	Potash, Bichromate	lb.	.40	—	.45
Dill	lb.	.12	—	.13	No. 3	lb.	.26½	—	.27	Carbonate, calc.	lb.	.45	—	.55
Fennel, German, large	lb.	.12	—	.14	Ceresin Yellow	lb.	.10	—	.14	Caustic, 88-92	lb.	.83	—	.90
Italian	lb.	.18	—	.20	White	lb.	.14	—	.15	Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	.47	—	.50
Roumanian, small	lb.	.12	—	.12½	Japan	lb.	.13½	—	.14	Powdered	lb.	.47	—	.50
French	lb.	.975	—	10.00	Montan, crude	lb.	.30	—	.30	Muriate, basis 80 p.c., per ton	—	—	—	325.00
Flax, whole	per bbl.	.05½	—	.05½	Bleached	lb.	.45	—	.58	Prussiate, red	lb.	2.00	—	2.50
Ground	lb.	.03½	—	.03½	Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.80	—	.90	Yellow	lb.	.65	—	.70
Foenugreek	lb.	.05	—	.06	Green	lb.	—	—	—	Saltpetre, crude	lb.	—	—	.25
Domestic	lb.	.06	—	.06½	Refined, white	lb.	—	—	—	Refined	lb.	.24	—	.25
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.06	—	.06½	Refined, yellow	lb.	.06½	—	.13	Soda Ash, 58 p.c., in bags	lb.	.03½	—	.03½
Russian	lb.	.29½	—	.33	Paraffin, refined, domestic	lb.	—	—	—	in bbls.	—	—	—	—
Henbane	lb.	.06	—	.07	Foreign	lb.	—	—	—	Bisulphate	lb.	.27	—	.30
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.20½	—	.21	Heavy Chemicals									
Larkspur	lb.	.06½	—	.06½	Alkali, 48%, bgs., works 100 lbs.	—	—	—	—	Carbonate, Sal. Soda, Am. 100 lbs.	—	1.00	—	1.15
Lobelia	lb.	.14	—	.14½	Light, 58 p.c., in bags, f.o.b.	—	—	—	—	Caustic, domestic, 76 p.c.	—	3.75	—	4.50
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	.13½	—	.14	works 48 p.c. b.	—	—	—	—	Powd. or gran., 76 p.c.	—	—	—	—
California, brown	lb.	.13	—	.13½	Alum, ammonia, ground 100 lbs.	4.10	—	5.00	—	100 lbs.	lb.	—	—	—
Sicily, brown	lb.	.12½	—	.13	Lump	4.00	—	4.75	—	Chlorate	lb.	.28	—	.35
Dutch	lb.	.08½	—	.09	Powdered	4.00	—	4.75	—	Cyanide, bulk	lb.	.45	—	.50
English, yellow	lb.	.08½	—	.09	Alum, chrome	3.0	—	3.2	—	Hyposulphite, bbls.	100 lbs.	1.50	—	1.70
German, yellow	lb.	.20½	—	.21	Potash, ground	7.10	—	7.00	—	Kegs	100 lbs.	2.00	—	2.25
Bombay	lb.	.30	—	.30½	Lump	7.00	—	8.00	—	Nitrate, techn.	100 lbs.	3.10	—	3.20
Parsley	lb.	.11	—	.11½	Powdered	8.00	—	8.00	—	Prussiate	lb.	.50	—	.55
Pumpkin	lb.	.75	—	.78	Soda, Ground	6.37	—	6.37	—	Salicate, 140 p.c.	lb.	.02½	—	.03½
Rape, English	lb.	.06	—	.06½	Alumina, Sulph., low	3.25	—	3.75	—	Silicate, liquid	lb.	.01	—	.01½
Japanese	lb.	.22	—	.23½	High Grade	4.00	—	4.50	—	Sulphate, Glauber's salt 100 lbs.	—	.60	—	.75
Sabadiilla (whole)	lb.	.29½	—	.35	Aluminum Chloride .....	.25	—	.26	—	Sulphide, 30 p.c. crystals	lb.	—	—	.60
Stavesacre	lb.	.09½	—	.10½	Ammonia, Anhydrous .....	.03½	—	.06½	—	60 p.c.	per 100 lbs.	3.50	—	4.50
Stramonium	lb.	.220	—	2.25	Ammonia Water, 26 deg., car. ....	.04½	—	.04½	—	Sulphur (crude, f. o. b.	ton	—	—	29.50
Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	.05½	—	.05½	20 deg., carboys .....	.03½	—	.04½	—	New York	—	—	—	—
Kombe	lb.	.04½	—	.04½	18 deg., carboys .....	.03½	—	.04½	—	Sulphur crude, f. o. b.	—	—	—	—
Sunflower, large	lb.	.09½	—	.09½	16 deg., carboys .....	.03½	—	.04½	—	Baltimore	ton	—	—	30.50
Small	lb.	.09½	—	.09½	Sal Ammoniac, gray .....	.08	—	.09	—	Sulphuric Acid	—	—	—	—
Turmeric, Aleppy	lb.	.08	—	.08½	Granulated, white .....	.09	—	.10	—	60 deg.	lb.	.01	—	.01½
Madras	lb.	.08	—	.08½	Lump .....	.18	—	.20	—	66 deg. carboys. per 100 lbs.	1.25	—	—	1.50
China	lb.	.08	—	.08½	Sulphate, foreign	3.75	—	3.75	—	Oleum	100 lbs	3.75	—	.25
					Domestic	3.75	—	3.75	—	Battery Acid, car's per 100 lbs.	2.75	—	—	3.00
					Antimony Salts, 75 p.c.	—	—	—	—	Dyestuffs				
					65 p.c.	—	—	—	—	Albumen, Egg	lb.	.72	—	.76
					47 p.c.	100.00	—	110.00	—	Blood	lb.	.30	—	.37
					Barium, chloride	—	—	.36	—	Alumina, Chloride	lb.	—	—	—
					Dioxide	—	—	—	—					

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages-Cont.

Annatto, fine	lb.	.32	—	.35
Seed	lb.	.16	—	.17
Camwood	lb.	.17	—	.20
Carmines, No. 40	lb.	4.50	—	5.00
Cochineal	lb.	.69	—	.75
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	—	—
Concentrated	lb.	.40	—	.45
English	lb.	—	—	—
Cutch, bales	lb.	.08½	—	.09½
Boxes	lb.	.10½	—	.12
Divi-Divi	ton	50.00	—	52.00
Flavine	lb.	1.15	—	1.50
Fustic Stick	ton	18.00	—	20.00
Young, root	ton	—	—	—
Gambier Spot	lb.	.08½	—	.11
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3.20	—	3.70
Oudes	lb.	2.60	—	2.85
Guatemala	lb.	2.25	—	2.75
Kurpals	lb.	2.40	—	2.80
Madras	lb.	.95	—	1.25
Synthetic (J)	lb.	—	—	1.50
Logwood, stick	ton	28.00	—	42.00
Roots	ton	—	—	—
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.22	—	.25
Myrobalans	ton	44.00	—	50.00
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	.57	—	.60
Chinese	lb.	.20	—	.23
Persian Berries	lb.	—	—	—
Quercitron	ton	28.00	—	32.00
Soluble, Blue	lb.	1.75	—	2.00
Sumac	ton	63.00	—	65.00
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.11	—	.12
Aleppy	lb.	.10	—	.11
Pubna	lb.	.09	—	.10
China	lb.	.10½	—	.15
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.10½	—	.15
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.24	—	.30

CHIPPED DYEWOODS

Fustic	lb.	.06	—	.07
Hyperic	lb.	.10	—	.12
Logwood	lb.	.04½	—	.06
Red Saunders	lb.	.15	—	.17

EXTRACTS

Archil, double	lb.	.35	—	.40
Concentrated	lb.	.40	—	.45
Barberry, French	lb.	.35	—	.38
Cutch, Catechu, dye	lb.	.11	—	.15
Borneo	lb.	.11	—	.15
Mangrove	lb.	.07	—	.08
Fustic	lb.	.20	—	.23
Gall	lb.	.22	—	.26
Hematin, Crystalline	lb.	.48	—	.52
Extract, Contract	lb.	—	—	—
Spot	lb.	.30	—	.35
Hemlock	lb.	.05½	—	.06
Indigo	lb.	.30	—	.32
Logwood, solid	lb.	.45	—	.50
51 degrees contracts	lb.	—	—	—
Spot	lb.	.25	—	.30
Oak	lb.	—	—	—
Osage Orange—				
Powdered	lb.	—	—	.30
Paste	lb.	—	—	.15
Persian Berry	lb.	—	—	—
Quebracho, solid 65 p.c. tan	lb.	.10½	—	.11½
Clarified 35 p.c. tan	lb.	.07	—	.08
Unclassified	lb.	.06½	—	.07½
Quercitron	lb.	.10	—	.11
Sumac	lb.	.07	—	.11

Coal Tar Bases, Intermediates and Colors.

Acid Green	lb.	4.00	—	6.00
Acid Metanilic	lb.	—	—	—
Acid Naphthionic	lb.	—	—	—
Acid Naphthosulphonic	lb.	—	—	—
Acid Naphthylamine sulphate	lb.	—	—	—
Acid Orange	lb.	—	—	—
Acid Red	lb.	3.00	—	4.00
Acid Scarlet	lb.	—	—	—
Acid Sulphanilic	lb.	—	—	2.00
Acid Yellow	lb.	—	—	1.50
p-Aminophenol	lb.	—	—	10.00
Aniline Oil	lb.	.32	—	.40
Aniline Salts	lb.	.42	—	.45
Aniline for Red	lb.	—	—	1.00
Anthrachene	lb.	—	—	—
Antraquinone	lb.	—	—	—
Azo Yellow	lb.	4.50	—	5.00
Basic Green	lb.	—	—	11.00
Benzaldehyde	lb.	6.00	—	7.00
Benzol	gal.	.63	—	.70
Benzidine	lb.	—	—	2.25
Benzidine Sulphate	lb.	1.90	—	2.25
Benzylchloride	lb.	—	—	3.50
Bismarck Brown	lb.	—	—	2.00
Carmines No. 40	lb.	4.50	—	5.00
Chrysoidine	lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Cumidine	lb.	—	—	—
Diamidophenol	lb.	—	—	15.00
o-Dianisidine	lb.	—	—	—

Diethylaniline	lb.	—	—	3.50
Dimethylaniline	lb.	1.00	—	1.50
m-Dinitrobenzene	lb.	—	—	.80
Dinitrochlorobenzene	lb.	—	—	.60
Dinitrophenol	lb.	—	—	1.25
m-Dinitrotoluene	lb.	—	—	—
Diphenylamine	lb.	—	—	1.75
Direct Black	lb.	—	—	2.50
Dioxynaphthalene	lb.	—	—	—
Eosine	lb.	10.50	—	12.00
Induline	lb.	—	—	2.50
Metanil Yellow	lb.	2.00	—	2.50
Medium Green	lb.	—	—	—
Methylantraquinone	lb.	6.50	—	14.00
Methylene Blue	lb.	7.50	—	10.00
Methyl Violet	lb.	.07	—	.10
Naphthalene	lb.	—	—	—
Naphthalenediamine	lb.	—	—	—
a-Naphthol	lb.	1.15	—	1.25
b-Naphthol	lb.	—	—	—
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	—	—	—
b-Naphthylamine	lb.	—	—	—
Nigrosine, Spirit Sol.	lb.	1.35	—	1.45
Nigrosine, Water Sol.	lb.	1.50	—	1.70
p-Nitraniline	lb.	—	—	1.85
Nitrobenzene	lb.	—	—	.27
Nitronaphthol	lb.	—	—	—
Nitrotoluene	lb.	—	—	1.50
Orange II	lb.	—	—	1.50
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	—	—	1.50
Phthalic Anhydride	lb.	—	—	—
Resorcinol	lb.	—	—	20.00
Toluidine	lb.	2.00	—	2.50
Toluol, Pure	gal.	3.75	—	4.00
Toluol Commercial	gal.	3.00	—	3.50
o-Toluidine	lb.	—	—	—
m-Toluylenediamine	lb.	—	—	4.00
Scarlet 2 R	lb.	—	—	6.50
Soluble Blue	lb.	6.50	—	8.00
Sulphur Black	lb.	1.00	—	1.50
Sulphur Blue	lb.	1.00	—	1.50
Xylene	lb.	—	—	—
Xylidine	lb.	.75	—	.85

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH

Cod, Newfoundland	gal.	.64	—	.65
Domestic, prime	gal.	.62	—	.63
Cod Liver, Newfoundland	bbl.	72.00	—	80.00
Norwegian	bbl.	138.00	—	155.00
Degras, American	lb.	.06½	—	.07
English	lb.	.07	—	.07½
German	lb.	—	—	—
Neutral	lb.	—	—	—
Herring	gal.	—	—	—
Horse	lb.	.09½	—	.10
Lard, prime, winter	gal.	1.04	—	1.06
Off Prime	gal.	.91	—	.92
Extra, No. 1	gal.	.84	—	.85
No. 1	gal.	.79	—	.80
No. 2	gal.	.75	—	.76
Menhaden, Northr. crude	gal.	—	—	.48½
South, crude, f.o.b. plant	gal.	.48	—	.56
Brown, strained	gal.	.55	—	.58
Light, strained	gal.	.57	—	.58
Yellow bl'ch'd, winter	gal.	.59	—	.60
White, bl'ch'd, winter	gal.	.61	—	.62
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	1.04	—	1.09
30 deg., cold test	gal.	.99	—	1.05
40 deg., cold test	gal.	.94	—	.96
Prime	gal.	.87	—	.88
Dark	gal.	.81	—	.82
Oleo Oil	lb.	.12	—	.12½
Porpoise, body	gal.	—	—	—
Jaw	gal.	—	—	—
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.07½	—	.08
Saponified	lb.	.08	—	.08½
Seal, white	gal.	—	—	—
Sod Oil	lb.	.06½	—	.07½
Sperm bleached, winter	gal.	—	—	—
38 deg., cold test	gal.	.79	—	.80
45 deg., cold test	gal.	.77	—	.78
Natural winter, 38 deg.	gal.	—	—	—
cold test	gal.	.75	—	.76
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.10½	—	.11
Double pressed	lb.	.11½	—	.12
Triple pressed	lb.	.12½	—	.13
Tallow, acidless	gal.	.79	—	.80
Prime	gal.	.61	—	.62
Whale, natural winter	gal.	.63	—	.64
Bleached	gal.	.63	—	.64
Extra bleached, winter	gal.	.65	—	.66

VEGETABLE

Almond true, exp.	lb.	.80	—	.90
Castor, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.14	—	.14½
Cases	lb.	.14½	—	.15
No. 3	lb.	.13½	—	.14
Chaulmoogra	lb.	1.20	—	1.40

Cocanut Oil, Ceylon	lb.	.12	—	.12½
Cochin	lb.	.13	—	.13½
Copra	lb.	.12½	—	.13½
Corn, refined, bbls.	lb.	—	—	9.86
Cottonseed, prime, yel.	lb.	.09½	—	.09¾
Crude, f.o.b. mills	gal.	—	—	—
Summer, white	lb.	.09¾	—	.10¾
Winter Yellow	lb.	.09¾	—	.10
Croton	lb.	1.05	—	1.10
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.	—	—	.70
5 bbl. lots	gal.	—	—	.71
Boiled, 5 bbl. lots	gal.	—	—	.72
Double Boiled, 5 bbl. lots,	gal.	—	—	.73
Mustard seed, expressed	gal.	.95	—	1.10
Olive	gal.	.90	—	.92
Foots	lb.	.09	—	.09½
U. S. P.	gal.	1.70	—	2.00
Palm, Lagos	lb.	.08	—	.08½
Commercial	lb.	.07½	—	.07¾
Prime, red	lb.	.07½	—	.07¾
Palm Kernel domestic	lb.	.11	—	.12
Palm Kernel, imported	lb.	.12½	—	.13
Peanut Oil, soap	gal.	—	—	.75
Pine Oil, white	gal.	1.15	—	1.25
Yellow	gal.	1.00	—	1.10
Poppy	gal.	1.45	—	1.50
Rapeseed, red, French, in	gal.	—	—	—
bbls.	gal.	—	—	—
Blown	gal.	.93	—	.95
Refined	gal.	.89	—	.91
Rosin Oil, first rect.	lb.	.30	—	.31
Second	lb.	.40	—	.41
Third	lb.	.51	—	.52
Sesame, domestic	gal.	—	—	—
Imported	gal.	1.00	—	1.15
Soya Bean, English	lb.	—	—	—
Manchurian	lb.	.07½	—	.08
Tar Oil, gen. dist.	gal.	.40	—	.45
Commercial	gal.	.30	—	.35

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity,	gal.	.13½	—	.14
25@30 cold test	gal.	.14	—	.15
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	.13	—	.14
Summer	gal.	.21	—	.26
Cylinder, light filtered	gal.	.18	—	.19
Dark, filtered	gal.	.26	—	.30
Extra cold test	gal.	.15	—	.18
Dark steam refined	gal.	.26½	—	.27
Neutral, W. Va., 29 grav.	gal.	—	—	—
Neutral, filtered lemon,	gal.	—	—	—
33@34 gravity	gal.	.21½	—	.22
White 30@31 gravity	gal.	.33	—	.34
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal.	.29½	—	.30
903@865 sp. gr. viscosity	gal.	.18½	—	.22
Red Paraffin	gal.	.18	—	.19
Spindle, filtered	gal.	.28	—	.35
No. 200	gal.	.24	—	.25
No. 100	gal.	.23½	—	.24
No. 110	gal.	.23	—	.23½

Miscellaneous

NAVAL STORES

Spirits Turpentine, in bbls. gal.	gal.	.44	—	.44½
Wood Turpentine, steam dis-	gal.	.38	—	.42
tilled, bbls.	gal.	.33	—	.38
Turpentine, Destructive dis-	gal.	.33	—	.38
tilled, bbls.	gal.	3.75	—	4.00
Pitch, prime	200 lb. bbl.	6.75	—	7.00
Tar, pure	50-gal bbls.	6.05	—	6.10
Rosin, com. to g'd. 280 lb. bbl.	gal.	—	—	—

SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	.38	—	.39
Diamond "I"	lb.	.36	—	.37
V. S. O.	lb.	.37	—	.38
Fine orange	lb.	.34	—	.35
Second orange	lb.	.32	—	.34
T. N.	lb.	.32	—	.33
A. C. Garnet	lb.	.28	—	.29
Button	lb.	.37	—	.40
Regular bleached	lb.	.32	—	.33
Bone, Dry	lb.	.38	—	.40

SPICES

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.20	—	.21
Canton, rolls	lb.	.11½	—	.12
Saigon, rolls	lb.	.40	—	.41
Capsicum, Japan	lb.	.14	—	.15
Bombay	lb.	.11	—	.11½
Cassia Buds	lb.	.14¾	—	.15
Chillies, Japan	lb.	.22	—	.23
Mombassa	lb.	.30	—	.30½
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.26	—	.26½
Cloves, Amboyra	lb.	.26	—	.26½
Penang	lb.	.32	—	.33
Zanzibar	lb.	.17½	—	.17¾
Ginger, Jamaica	lb.	.20	—	.21

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages-Cont.

Ginger, grinding .....lb. .16 — .17	Linseed cake, dom.,...short ton 36.00 —37.00	Honey—
African .....lb. .08½ — .08¾	Linseed Meal.....short ton — —38.00	Clear, Comb, fancy .....lb. .14 — .15
Cochin .....lb. .09½ — .10¼		Clover, lower grades.....lb. .11 — .13
Japan .....lb. .07¾ — .07½		Buckwheat ext. — —
Mace, Banda .....lb. — .58	SALT PRODUCTS	Syrup, Corn, 42 deg. ....lb. — —2.91
Batavia, No. 1 .....lb. .55 — .55½	Salt, fine .....280 lb. bbls. — —2.23	
Nutmegs, 110s .....lb. .19 — .20	200 lb. sacks — —1.39	COCOA
Paprika, Spanish .....lb. .16½ — .19	Turk's Island—	Caracas .....lb. .16½ — .17
Hungarian .....lb. — .29	Coarse .....140-lb. bags — —1.08	Bahia .....lb. .14½ — .15½
Pepper, black, Sing. ....lb. .17 — .17½	Mineral .....140-lb. bags — —1.08	Cuban .....lb. .15 — .15½
White .....lb. .21 — .21½	Salt Cake, bulk .....lb. .70 — .75	Trinidad .....lb. .16¼ — .16½
Pimento .....lb. .05 — .06		Hayti .....lb. .12¼ — .13
		Maracaibo .....lb. .18 — .18½
OIL CAKE AND MEAL	MOLASSES AND SYRUPS	REFINED SUGAR
Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas.. — —32.50	Centrifugals—	(Prices in Barrels)
f.o.b. New Orleans..... — —32.00	Prime .....gal. .38 — .41	Amer. Fed-War-
Cottonseed Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta 31.00 —32.00	Open kettle .....gal. .40 — .50	Amer. Nat. bu'le eral ner
Montgomery — —	Blackstrap .....gal. .17½ — .20	Powdered .....6.35 6.35 6.35 6.35
New Orleans .....ton — —	Sugar Syrup, common .....gal. .17 — .22	XXXX .....6.40 6.40 6.40 6.40
Corn Cake .....short ton — —28.50	Medium .....lb. .24 — .26	Confectioners' A .....6.15 6.15 6.15 — 6.15
Meal .....short ton — —30.60	Fancy .....lb. .38 — .42	Fine gran. ....6.25 6.25 6.25 6.25 6.25

CITY FILES ITS BRIEF IN FORMULA CASE

Asserts Right of Health Department to Exercise Surveillance Over Medicines Under Police Power—Attacks Patents As Covered by "Veil of Mysticism"

Assistant Corporation Counsel William J. Millard, representing the city of New York in the test case to determine the validity of the Health Department's ordinance requiring the filing with the department of the active therapeutic ingredients of all patent or proprietary medicines sold within the city, has filed a brief in the Supreme Court on behalf of the defendants. The test cases have been brought by the Charles N. Crittenton Company, H. Planten and Son and E. Fougera and Company who are the plaintiffs.

The city's brief makes the single point that the adoption of the Board of Health's regulations relating to the sale of patent or proprietary medicines constitutes a valid and reasonable exercise of the police power. To substantiate this claim the statement is made that there is not within the application of the police power any field of activity which requires more vigilant surveillance than the drug field nor any business pursuit which more urgently requires regulation than the sale and distribution of the so-called patent and proprietary medicines. It is charged that "a veil of mysticism" has for years covered the distribution of a large number of proprietary medicines enabling manufacturers "to employ the siren strains of curative claims to lure the afflicted and the weak; to prey upon the credulity of the sick." The best way to protect the nation and the city against these medicines, says the brief, is to disclose the ingredients.

Among some of the dangers attending the indiscriminate sale and distribution of patent or proprietary medicines cited by the City in its brief, is that which has to do with the encouragement given to self-medication. It is also charged that the medicines encourage the public to use remedies for imaginary ills. The history of the so-called patent medicine, according to the brief, is blotted on every page "with fraud and deception, with quackery and mysticism, with avarice and cruelty."

Every point made by the plaintiffs in their briefs is answered by the city with the claim that the police power gives the Health Department the right to make regulations ensuring the health of the city and the nation.

Charles M. Russell, counsel for one of the plaintiffs, has announced that he will file his answer to the city's brief on September 29.

TRADE AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS FOR THE NETHERLANDS

Commercial Attache Erwin W. Thompson, at The Hague, reports that the Bureau Voor Handelsinlichtingen of Amsterdam, Netherlands, a private commercial intelligence office subsidized by the Dutch Government, would be pleased to receive reports from American chambers of commerce, catalogues and samples of American business houses, and trade publications.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

The Carborex Corporation, Brooklyn; capital, \$200,000; chemicals, fire extinguishing compounds; H. Von Glahn, J. H. Schmitt, A. E. Kleinert, 523 Third street, Brooklyn.

Seibert Manufacturing Company, Camden, N. J.; capital, \$50,000; to manufacture and deal in chemicals and washing compounds; J. A. Seibert, F. A. Seibert, H. J. Kleinman, Camden.

Universal Chemical Works, Newark, N. J.; capital, \$10,000; to deal in oils and chemicals for application to leather, cloth and fibres; H. L. Allen, Elizabeth; Dr. O. B. May, Newark; G. H. Freedman, New York.

Aimsville Chemical Company, Dover, Del.; capital, \$5,000,000; to take over mining leases in Bedford County, Va.

International Dye Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; capital, \$30,000; to make and sell dyes and chemicals; August, William F. and Rudolph A. Oesterreich.

Haiti Products Corporation, Philadelphia, Pa., incorporated at Dover, Del.; capital, \$100,000; to carry on business of chemists and druggists; Wray C. Arnold, Harold C. Lansinger, Frank A. Moorshead, all of Philadelphia.

Renova Manufacturing Company, Kansas City, Mo.; capital, \$3,000, one-half paid in; to manufacture and deal in medical compounds and preparations of all kinds; W. C. Snyder, C. M. Jorndt, W. J. Morse.

McKissack's Drug Company, Carrabelle, Fla.; capital, \$16,000; general nature of business, buy, manufacture and sell drugs and drug store merchandise; M. P. McKissack, president-secretary; S. E. Clinch vice president-general manager; W. C. McKissack, treasurer.

The J. H. R. Products Company, Cleveland; capital, \$18,000; chemicals; J. G. Fogg, R. A. Calfee, M. M. Feidner, Helen M. O'Boyle, William J. Radcliffe.

Seaboard Industrial Products Company, Inc., New York; capital, \$25,000; druggists, chemists; W. H. Christopher, H. N. Burroughs, J. N. Ryan, 120 Broadway.

AUTHORIZATIONS

Imp Carbon Chaser Corporation, Dover, chemical compounds and combinations for fuel, \$1,000,000; representative, Edward Blackstone, 1,465 Broadway, N. Y.

Franco-Swiss Dyes, Inc., Richmond, Va., mines, mining, mineral rights, \$2,000,000; representative, Emanuel H. Shufro, 61 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER STILLS FOR DRUGGISTS

One of our subscribers has asked us to recommend to him the best make of water still for a retail drug store. We have had similar inquiries from other subscribers, and as this is a live subject with every druggist, we would like to know the experience of other subscribers as well as suggestions from manufacturers. Each subscriber who has a water still in his store is invited to give us the results of his experience.

(1) What make of still are you using and by whom is it manufactured?

(2) Does it give satisfactory results?

(3) What do you estimate it costs you per gallon to make your distilled water?

(4) What is the size and capacity of your still?

We will appreciate the co-operation of our subscribers in this matter for the purpose of finding out which of the different stills on the market is best adapted for druggists' use. Please address your reply to the Editor of THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA.

Jobbers' Prices of Drug and Chemicals

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market

NOTE—Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

Acacia, select, white.....lb.	.55	— .66	Palmit (Technical).....lb.	.65	— .70	Potash, gran. pure.....lb.	.23	— .27
1st select powdered.....lb.	.60	— .70	Phosphomolybdic.....oz.	.80	— .85	Powdered, pure.....lb.	.26	— .35
Fine granulated 1st.....lb.	.60	— .70	Phosphoric, diluted.....lb.	.18	— .20	Sodic, Technical.....lb.	.45	— .50
Seconds.....lb.	.45	— .50	U. S. P., 1880, p.c.....lb.	.40	— .50	Aluminum Acetate.....lb.	.65	— .75
Sorts, Amber.....lb.	.22	— .24	Syrup, 85 per cent.....lb.	.45	— .47	Chloride, crys.....lb.	.90	— 1.00
Sorts, sfted, white.....lb.	.30	— .33	Glacial sticks.....lb.	1.85	— 2.00	Hydroxide, U.S.P.....lb.	.40	— .50
Acetal, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7.....oz.	—	— 1.00	Phthalic.....oz.	—	— .60	Metallic, powdered.....oz.	.19	— .23
Acetamide, 1 oz. v. c.v. 4.....oz.	—	— 2.00	Picric.....lb.	1.40	— 1.50	Phenolsulphonate.....oz.	—	— .80
Acetanilid.....lb.	.75	— .90	Pyrogallol, 1/4, 1/2 and 1-lb.....lb.	.380	— 4.00	Salicylate.....lb.	—	— 2.40
Acetic Anhydride, 1 lb. g.s.b.	—	—	1 oz. v.....oz.	.34	— .40	Sulphate, Com'l.....lb.	.09	— .12
14.....lb.	3.00	— 3.50	Pyrolineous, purified.....lb.	.20	— .25	Cryst., C.P.....lb.	.40	— .45
1 oz. s.v. 7.....oz.	.25	— .30	Crude.....gal.	.30	— .40	Purified.....lb.	.29	— .32
Acetone, Pure C.P., med.....lb.	.60	— .65	From Gaultheria, oz.....v.	.35	— .40	Alumol.....lb.	—	— 5.50
Technical.....lb.	.30	— .40	Salicylic, 1 lb. cartons.....lb.	1.85	— 2.45	Alpin.....oz.	—	— 4.10
Acetonesulphite-Bayer—	—	—	Bulk.....lb.	1.80	— 2.40	Ambergris, Black.....dr.	2.00	— 2.40
Preservative for Developing and Fixing	—	—	Succinic, crys.....oz.	—	— .02 1/2	Ambergris, Gray.....dr.	3.00	— 3.50
Baths	—	—	Sulphacetic (about 30%).....oz.	—	— .30	Amidol (developer) 16-oz. bottles	—	—
In 2 ounce boxes.....	—	—	Sulphosalicylic.....oz.	.65	— .75	incl. Nominal	—	—
In 4 ounce boxes.....	—	—	Sulphuric, Aromatic.....lb.	.45	— .50	1-oz. bottle incl.....oz.	.65	— .75
In 16 ounce boxes.....ea.	—	— 3.50	Com'l 66 deg. (c. 160 lb.).....lb.	—	— .03	Ammonia Water, 16 deg.....lb.	.05	— .07
Acetphenetidin, U.S.P.....oz.	2.35	— 2.45	Less.....lb.	—	— .07	20 deg.....lb.	.07	— .09 1/2
Acetozone, P. D. & Co.....oz.	5.25	— 6.00	C. P.....lb.	.15	— .20	26 deg. Conc.....lb.	.08	— .14
Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr.	—	—	Sulphurous, U.S.P., so'n.....lb.	.14	— .18	Ammoniac, Gum, tears.....lb.	.35	— .40
1.040).....lb.	.16	— .20	Tannic, Comm'l, lb. cart.....lb.	.60	— 1.10	Powdered.....lb.	—	— .75
U. S. P., 36 p.c.....lb.	.18	— .24	Medicinal.....lb.	1.25	— 1.45	Ammonium, Acetate, crys.....oz.	.10	— .12
U. S. P., Glacial, 99 p.c.....lb.	.56	— .60	Tartaric crys.....lb.	.74	— .83	Arsenate.....oz.	—	— .16
Arsenic, powd.....lb.	.85	— 1.00	Powdered.....lb.	.72	— .75	Bichromate.....lb.	1.10	— 1.32
Arsenous, U. S. P. powd.....lb.	.25	— .30	Trichloroacetic.....lb.	.37	— .40	Bitartrate.....lb.	.75	— 1.00
Benzoic, Eng., true.....oz.	.80	— .90	Valeric, 1 oz. v.....oz.	.38	— .40	Benzoate.....oz.	—	— .40
From Toluol.....lb.	12.50	— 13.50	Acidol.....oz.	—	— .60	Bromide, 1 lb. bottles.....lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Boric, crys.....lb.	.13 1/2	— .18	Acoin.....oz.	—	— 3.50	Carbonate, Jars.....lb.	.17	— .20
Powdered.....lb.	.18	— .22	Aconite lvs. Eng., 1-lb. b.....lb.	.22	— .28	Resub. Cubes, 1 lb. bot.....lb.	.29	— .37
Impalp.....lb.	.25	— .30	Leaves, German.....lb.	.28	— .34	Powdered.....lb.	.18	— .20
Bromic, 1 oz. g.s. v. 7.....oz.	—	—	Powdered.....lb.	.28	— .34	Citrate, 1 oz. v.....oz.	.12	— .15
Butyric, 100 p.c.....lb.	3.00	— 3.25	Root English.....lb.	—	— 1.00	Fluoride.....lb.	1.05	— 2.10
Cacodylic.....oz.	2.00	— 2.00	Root German.....lb.	.80	— .90	Hypophosph. (lb. 1.95).....oz.	.15	— .18
Camphoric.....lb.	4.75	— 5.25	Powdered.....lb.	.90	— 1.10	Hydrosulphuret, 1 lb. g.s.b.	—	—
Carbolic, crys., bulk.....lb.	.67	— .75	Aconitine, Amorp. 1/4 oz. v.....ea.	1.75	— 2.25	15.....lb.	—	— .30
10 and 15-lb. cans.....lb.	.70	— .75	Nitrate, Amorp. 1/4 gr. v.....ea.	—	— 1.00	Iodide.....lb.	5.25	— 5.55
1 lb. bottles.....lb.	.75	— .85	Cryst., 15 gr. v.....ea.	—	— .80	Molybdate.....oz.	.45	— .52
Crude, 10-95 p.c.....gal.	.40	— .80	Adalin.....oz.	—	— 1.80	Muriate.....lb.	.19	— .23
Carminic, 15 gr. v.....oz.	.35	— .40	Adamon.....oz.	—	— 1.20	Com'l Gran.....lb.	.12	— .18
Chloroacetic, 1-oz. v.....oz.	.20	— .25	Adeps, Lanae, Anhydrous.....lb.	.70	— .90	C. F. Gran.....lb.	.26	— .30
Chromic, 1-oz. v.....lb.	2.25	— 4.00	Hydrous.....lb.	.65	— .70	Bromide, 1 lb. bottles.....lb.	.22	— .26
C. P.....oz.	—	— .30	(See also Lanoline)	—	—	Nitrate, crys.....lb.	.35	— .38
Chrysophanic, true, v.....oz.	.50	— .55	Adonidin, 15 gr. tube.....gr.	—	— .20	Granulated.....lb.	.35	— .38
Cinnamic, pure.....lb.	8.00	—	Adrenalin, 1 gr. v.....ea.	.85	— 1.00	Nitroferrocyanide.....lb.	—	— 6.50
Synthetic v.....oz.	—	—	Chlo. Solution.....oz.	.85	— 1.00	Oxalate, 1 lb. bots.....lb.	1.10	— 1.33
Natural, 1 oz. v.....oz.	—	—	Adulor (developer) 16 oz. bottles	—	— 10.00	Persulphate, 1 lb. c.b. 9.....lb.	.80	— .90
Citric, crys (kegs).....lb.	.68	— .70	incl. ea.....ea.	—	— 10.00	1 oz. c.v. 4.....oz.	—	— .15
Less than keg.....lb.	.75	— .80	1 oz.....ea.	—	— .75	Phenolsulphonate.....oz.	.16	— .18
Granulated.....lb.	.80	— .90	Agar Agar.....lb.	.55	— .65	Phosphate, 1 lb. bots.....lb.	.55	— .60
Cresylic.....lb.	.90	— 1.00	Agaric, white.....lb.	—	— 1.25	Salicylate.....lb.	3.25	— 3.75
Dichloroacetic, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7.....oz.	—	—	Agaricin.....oz.	2.00	— 2.50	Sulphate.....lb.	.09	— .16
Formic, Conc, 1-lb. bot.....lb.	—	— 1.25	Agfa Intensifier, 8-oz. bottle	—	—	Pure, resub.....lb.	.20	— .25
Gallic.....oz.	.20	— .23	incl. each.....lb.	—	—	Sulphocyanate, 1 lb. c.b. 9.....lb.	2.00	— 2.50
3/4, 1/2, 1 lb. cartons.....lb.	1.55	— 1.80	2-oz.....oz.	—	—	1 oz. c.v. 4.....oz.	—	— .25
Glycerophosphoric.....oz.	.30	— .50	Agfa Reducer, 4-oz. bot. inc. lb.	—	— 3.00	Tartrate (neutral).....lb.	.95	— 1.10
Hippuric.....lb.	—	—	Agurin.....oz.	—	— 1.70	Valerate, U.S.P.....lb.	—	— 7.75
Hydriodic, sp. gr., 1.50.....oz.	.35	— .40	Airol.....oz.	—	— 1.15	Ammonal.....oz.	—	— 1.00
Hydrobrom, conc., v.....oz.	.12	— .15	Albumin, from eggs, Impalp.....	—	— 1.10	Amyl Acetate.....gal.	5.75	— 6.75
Dil., U.S.P., oz. v. incl.....oz.	.06	— .08	Powd. sol.....lb.	—	— 1.10	Technical.....lb.	.80	— .95
Hydrocyanic, 1 oz. vial, U.	—	—	Alcohol, Absolute.....gal.	5.00	— 5.50	Nitrate, sealed tube.....oz.	—	— .43
S. P.....oz.	.10	— .12	Cologne, Sp. 95 p.c., U.S.P.,	2.72	— 2.75	Nitrite, sealed tube.....oz.	—	— .35
Hydrofluoric, 55 p.c., in gut.	—	—	bbls.....gal.	2.87	— 3.10	Anaesthesin.....oz.	—	— 1.00
peh. bot.....lb.	—	— 2.30	Less.....gal.	2.70	— 2.75	Angelica Root, foreign.....lb.	.35	— .40
52 p.c., ceres, bt.....lb.	—	— .80	Com., 95 p.c. U.S.P., bbls.....gal.	2.85	— 3.00	Seed.....lb.	.75	— .85
Hypophosphorous, sol., 30 per	—	—	Detatured, bls. & 1/2 bls.....gal.	.55	— .58	Anise Seed.....lb.	.20	— .24
cent.....oz.	.12	— .15	Methylic (Wood) bbls.....gal.	.60	— .67	Star.....lb.	.30	— .35
U. S. P., 10 p.c.....oz.	.06	— .08	Aldehyde, Commercial.....lb.	.70	— .80	Angostura Bark.....lb.	.50	— .55
Iodic.....oz.	—	— 1.25	Alletin (Resinoid).....oz.	2.25	— 3.00	Annot Seed.....lb.	.15	— .20
Lactic, U.S.P., 1 oz. v.....oz.	.25	— .30	Alkanet Root.....lb.	.80	— .90	Anthion (Hypo. Elim), 100-gm.	—	— .60
lb. 4.20.....lb.	4.20	— 4.60	Allspice, clean.....lb.	.10	— .12	bottles.....ea.	—	— .50
Dilute.....oz.	.12	— .15	Almond meal.....lb.	.35	— .55	Antifebrin.....oz.	—	— .17
Molybdiac C. P.....lb.	6.00	— 11.00	Almonds, Bitter, shelled.....lb.	.43	— .53	Antimony, arsenate.....oz.	—	— .25
Malic, 1 oz. c.v. 4.....oz.	—	— 2.00	Sweet Jordan.....lb.	.43	— .53	Arsenite.....lb.	—	— .30
Monochloroacetic, crys.....oz.	.20	— .25	Aloes, Barbadoes, true.....lb.	1.25	— 1.30	Chloride, Sol'n, 1-lb. g.s.b.	—	— .34
Muriatic, com'l, 20 deg. (Car.	—	—	Powdered.....lb.	1.40	— 1.45	14.....lb.	—	—
boys) 120 lbs. (3/4).....lb.	.08	— .10	Cape.....lb.	.20	— .27	(Sol'n Butter of Antimony)	—	—
C. P. Hydrochloric.....lb.	.10	— .15	Powdered.....lb.	.14	— .20	Needle.....lb.	.25	— .30
Nitric, 36 deg. carb.....lb.	—	— .08 1/2	Curacao, gourds.....lb.	.33	— .37	Antimony Oxide, white.....lb.	—	— .60
36 deg., less.....lb.	.12	— .14	Bulk.....lb.	.13	— .18	Sulphurated (Kermes Min-	—	—
38 deg., carboy.....lb.	.09	— .09 1/2	Socotrine, True.....lb.	.35	— .40	eral).....lb.	1.40	— 1.45
38 deg., less.....lb.	.13	— .19	Powdered.....lb.	.45	— .52	Antipyrine.....oz.	1.50	— 1.65
C. P., carboy.....lb.	.15	— .20	Purified.....lb.	.75	— 1.00	Apiol, liquid, green.....oz.	—	— .25
C. P. less.....lb.	.15	— .20	Aloin, 1 oz. v.....oz.	.10	— .12	Apocodene Hydrochl, 15 gr	—	— 4.50
Nitro-Muriatic.....lb.	.25	— .30	Alphoxone.....oz.	3.00	— 4.00	v.....ea.	—	—
Oleic, purified.....lb.	.30	— .35	Althae Root, cut.....lb.	.60	— .65	Apomorphine, Muriate, Amor.	2.50	— 2.75
Oxalic.....lb.	.65	— .75	Alum, Ammonia, bbls.....lb.	.05	— .06	phous, 1/4 oz. v.....ea.	2.75	— 3.00
Powdered.....lb.	.80	— .90	Dried, 1 lb. carton.....lb.	.20	— .28	Crystals, 1/2 oz. v.....ea.	.18	— .23
			Ground, bbls. or less.....lb.	.06	— .10	Areca Nuts.....lb.	.23	— .28
			Powdered, bbls. or less.....lb.	.07	— .12	Powdered.....lb.	.23	— .28
			Alum Chrome.....lb.	.60	— .65	Argyrol.....oz.	—	— 1.50

Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Arrowroot, Amer. ....lb.	.12	— .14	Bismuth, Subiodide ....lb.	5.85	— 6.90	Capsicin .....oz.	.65	— .75
Bermuda, true ....lb.	.55	— .60	Sublactate ....lb.	—	—	Cantharidin, 5 gr. v. ....ea.	—	— 1.75
Jamaica ....lb.	—	—	Subnitrate ....lb.	3.45	— 4.10	Capsicum .....lb.	.40	— .44
St. Vincent ....lb.	.14	— .16	Subsalicylate ....lb.	5.70	— 6.15	Powdered ....lb.	.46	— .50
Taylor's ¼ lb. in tin foil			Tannate ....oz.	.30	— .32	Caoutchouc ....lb.	—	— 1.50
boxes, 12 lb. ....lb.	.34	— .37	Valerate ....oz.	.45	— .50	Caramel (Burnt Sugar) ....lb.	.18	— .20
Arsenic, Bromide, cryst ....oz.	.36	— .40	Blackhaw Bark ....lb.	.25	— .30	Caraway ....lb.	.30	— .33
Chloride ....oz.	—	— .40	Bloodroot ....lb.	.18	— .22	Powdered ....lb.	.36	— .38
Iodide ....oz.	.45	— .50	Blue Mass (Blue Pill) ....lb.	.60	— .75	Carbon Disulphide ....lb.	.23	— .32
White, pow'd com'l ....lb.	.09	— .12	Powdered ....lb.	.62	— .77	Tetrachloride ....lb.	.25	— .55
Powdered, pure ....lb.	.35	— .80	Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sul-			Cardamom, Seed bleached ....lb.	1.20	— 1.50
Yellow (Orpiment) ....lb.	.16	— .20	phate) ....lb.	—	—	Decorticated ....lb.	.82	— .90
Powdered, Medic. ....lb.	.38	— .90	Bone, Cuttlefish ....lb.	.40	— .55	Powdered ....lb.	.92	— 1.00
Asafetida, good fair ....lb.	1.00	— 1.10	Powdered ....lb.	.20	— .25	Carmine, No. 40 ....oz.	.45	— .50
Powdered ....lb.	1.20	— 1.30	Jeweler's ....lb.	.65	— .90	Carbol Compound ....gal.	—	— .75
Asbestos ....lb.	.25	— .40	Boneset, Leaves and Tops ....lb.	—	— .20	Cascara Amarga ....lb.	.55	— .60
Aspidospermine, Amorph.			Borax, Refined ....lb.	.10	— .12	Sagrada Bark ....lb.	.20	— .25
15 gr. ....lb.	1.00	— 1.20	Powdered ....lb.	.12	— .14	Cascarilla Bark ....lb.	.21	— .25
Cryst, 15 gr. ....ea.	—	— 3.25	Bromalin ....oz.	—	— 1.25	Fistula ....lb.	.20	— .23
Aspirin ....oz.	—	— .85	Bromine ....oz.	.20	— .25	Cascarin ....oz.	—	—
25 oz. lots ....oz.	—	— .80	Bromoforn ....lb.	5.00	— 5.25	Cassia, China ....lb.	.18	— .22
Tablets, per 100 ....oz.	—	— .88	Broom Tops ....lb.	.18	— .20	Powdered ....lb.	.21	— .25
Atophan (S. & G.) ....oz.	—	—	Brucine ....oz.	—	— 1.75	Saigon, thin, select ....lb.	.60	— .65
Atramin ....oz.	—	— .15	Bryony Root ....lb.	1.10	— 1.20	Powdered ....lb.	.65	— .70
Atropine, 1 gram ....lb.	2.40	— 2.50	Buchu Leaves, long ....lb.	1.40	— 1.50	Catechu, Medicinal ....lb.	.28	— .35
Sulphate, 1 gram ....lb.	2.20	— 2.30	Powdered ....lb.	1.50	— 1.60	Catnip Lvs., pressed, oz. ....lb.	.27	— .30
Balm of Gilead Buds ....lb.	.40	— .45	Short ....lb.	1.30	— 1.40	Cauphyllin ....lb.	.30	— .35
Balmory Leaves, Pressed ....lb.	—	— .28	Powdered ....lb.	1.40	— 1.50	Celery Seed ....lb.	.25	— .30
Balsam Fir, Canada ....lb.	.85	— .90	Buckthorn Bark ....lb.	.44	— .48	Yellow ....lb.	.20	— .25
Oregon ....lb.	.16	— .20	Buds Balm or Gilead ....lb.	.35	— .40	Cerium nitrate ....oz.	—	— .25
Peru ....lb.	3.75	— 4.50	Cassia ....lb.	.24	— .30	Oxalate ....lb.	.80	— .90
Tolu (Resinoid) ....oz.	.46	— .52	Burdock Root, Crushed ....lb.	.35	— .50	Oxide ....oz.	—	— .75
Baptisin (Resinoid) ....oz.	.60	— .70	Cacao Butter, bulk ....lb.	.50	— .60	Chalk, Precipitated, English,		
Barium Carb., prec., pure ....lb.	.35	— .40	Baker's A and white ....lb.	.55	— .60	7 lb. bags ....lb.	.11	— .14
C. P., 1 lb. bots. ....lb.	—	— 1.00	Dutch ....lb.	.55	— .60	Prepared, Eng., Thomas,		
Caustic Hyd'te, C.P. crys. ....lb.	—	— .50	Huyler's 12 lb. box ....lb.	.55	— .65	8 lb. box, white ....box	.50	— .60
Chloride 1-lb. bots. ....lb.	.25	— .42	Cadmium Bromide ....lb.	3.75	— 4.00	Pink ....box	.60	— .70
Cyanide, techn. ....lb.	—	— 2.00	1 oz. c.v. 4. ....oz.	—	— .30	White, bbls. ....lb.	.004	— .04
Dioxide, Anhydrous ....lb.	.55	— .60	Carbonate ....lb.	—	— 2.80	Chamomile Flowers, Hun. ....lb.	.75	— .85
Hydroxide, pure, crys. ....lb.	—	— .30	Iodide ....lb.	—	— 5.75	Roman or Belgian ....lb.	.50	— .55
Nitrate, powdered ....lb.	.22	— .27	Metal, sticks ....lb.	—	— 2.15	Charcoal, Animal, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	— .45
Pure, 1 lb. bots. ....lb.	.30	— .40	Nitrate ....lb.	1.75	— 1.85	Willow, powdered ....lb.	.12	— .18
Sulphate, Pow. (Barytes) ....lb.	.07	— .10	Sulphate ....lb.	2.15	— 2.30	Wood, powdered ....lb.	.08	— .12
Pure precip. ....lb.	.25	— .30	Caffeine, pure ....lb.	15.00	— 16.00	Cherry Laurel Leaves ....lb.	.40	— .47
Sulphate, for X-ray diag. ....lb.	.50	— .55	Acetate ....oz.	1.10	— 1.20	Chicle ....lb.	.75	— .80
Pure precip. ....lb.	.25	— .30	Benzoate ....oz.	1.25	— 1.55	Chinoline ....oz.	.12	— .13
oz. ....oz.	—	— .10	Bromide ....oz.	.90	— 1.20	Chinoline, pure ....oz.	—	— .45
Basswood Bark, pressed ....lb.	—	— .24	Citrate ....lb.	9.00	— 9.75	Chiretta ....lb.	.35	— .45
Bayberry Bark, select ....lb.	.12	— .17	Hydrobrom. gr. eff. ....lb.	.60	— .75	Chloramid, vials, 25 gm. each	—	— .80
Bay Laurel Leaves ....lb.	.16	— .20	Hydrochlor (true salt) ....oz.	1.05	— 1.60	Chloral Hydrate, cryst. ....lb.	1.90	— 2.10
Bay Rum, P. R., bbls. ....gal.	—	— 1.85	Salicylate ....oz.	1.20	— 1.30	Chlorine Water (0.4 p. c. chlor-		
Less ....gal.	2.05	— 2.50	Sulphate, eighths ....oz.	1.35	— 1.80	ine) ....lb.	—	— .30
Beans, Calabar ....lb.	.38	— .42	Valerate ....oz.	1.25	— 1.50	Chloroform ....lb.	.60	— .72
Tonka, Angostura ....lb.	1.00	— 1.05	Calamine, Pink ....lb.	.30	— .36	Chlorophyll, for Aqueous Sol. ....lb.	.60	— .70
Para ....lb.	.70	— .75	Calamus Root, peeled ....lb.	.35	— .40	For Alcoholic Sol. ....oz.	.60	— .70
Surinam ....lb.	.85	— .95	Powdered ....lb.	.40	— .45	Chromium Chloride, subl. ....oz.	—	— .90
St. Ignatius ....lb.	.30	— .35	White, peeled and split ....lb.	2.75	— 3.00	Sulphate, scales ....lb.	.95	— 1.35
Vanilla, Mexican, long ....lb.	6.75	— 7.50	Calcium Acetate, dried ....lb.	.70	— .80	Powd. ....lb.	1.00	— 1.40
Short ....lb.	6.00	— 6.75	Benzoate ....oz.	—	— .40	Chrysarobin ....oz.	.50	— .55
Cuts ....lb.	4.50	— 5.00	Bromide ....lb.	2.00	— 3.00	Cimicifugin ....oz.	—	— 1.00
Bourbon ....lb.	3.75	— 4.50	Chloride, crude ....lb.	.10	— .17	Cinchona Bark, pale, sel'd. ....lb.	.32	— .38
So. American ....lb.	4.00	— 4.50	Fused ....lb.	.65	— .90	Red ....lb.	.45	— .50
Tahiti ....lb.	1.75	— 2.50	Granulated ....lb.	.15	— .22	Yellow, Calisaya ....lb.	.45	— .50
Bebeerine hydrochlor ....oz.	—	— 2.50	Citrate ....lb.	—	—	Cinchonidine, Alkal, pure ....oz.	.75	— 1.34
Sulphate ....oz.	—	— 2.50	Fo-mate ....oz.	.11	— .12	Bisulphate ....oz.	.60	— 1.10
Belladonna lvs., 1 lb. bot. ....lb.	—	—	Glycerophosphate ....oz.	.18	— .20	Hydrobromide ....oz.	—	— 1.50
German ....lb.	1.80	— 1.90	Iodide ....lb.	5.25	— 5.90	Hydrochloride ....oz.	—	— 1.37
Root, German ....lb.	2.50	— 2.80	Lactate ....oz.	.15	— .17	Salicylate ....oz.	.60	— .70
Powdered ....lb.	2.60	— 2.90	Lactophosphate Sol. ....lb.	2.50	— 2.75	Sulphate ....lb.	.75	— .95
Benzaldehyde ....oz.	—	— 2.50	Nitrate ....lb.	—	— .85	Cinchonine, Alk. ....oz.	.35	— .38
Benzanilide ....oz.	—	— .30	Oxalate ....lb.	—	— 1.50	Bisulphate ....oz.	—	—
Benzine ....gal.	.30	— .40	Peroxide ....lb.	1.90	— 2.15	Hydrochloride ....oz.	—	— .30
Benzoin, Siam ....lb.	2.00	— 2.15	Permanganate ....oz.	.35	— .40	Sulphate ....lb.	.25	— .28
Sumatra ....lb.	.55	— .58	Phosphate, Precip. ....lb.	.20	— 1.10	Salicylate ....oz.	.44	— .48
Powdered ....lb.	.65	— .68	Sulphate, Precip., pure ....lb.	.35	— .40	Cinnabar ....lb.	1.80	— 2.00
Benzonaphthol ....oz.	—	— .65	Sulphite ....lb.	.14	— .18	Cinnamon, Ceylon ....lb.	.35	— .40
Berberine, C. P., ¼ oz. v. ....ea.	—	— 2.50	Sulphocarbonate ....oz.	.18	— .20	Powdered ....lb.	.42	— .47
Sulphate, 1 oz. v. ....oz.	—	— 2.50	Calendula Flowers ....lb.	.75	— .90	Citrol Solution, 1-lb. bottle ....lb.	—	—
Berberine Phosphate ....lb.	—	— .25	Calomel (see Mercury Chlor.)			3-oz. bottle ....ea.	—	— .30
Berberis Aquifolium ....lb.	.20	— .25	Camphor, refined ....lb.	.67	— .75	Civet ....oz.	2.75	— 3.00
Beta Eucaire, (S. & G.) ....oz.	—	— 3.50	¼ lb. squares ....lb.	.68	— .78	Cloves, Zanzibar ....lb.	.22	— .24
Betanaphthol, resub., U.S.P. ....lb.	2.00	— 3.50	Powdered ....lb.	.75	— .80	Powdered, pure ....lb.	.26	— .28
oz. ....oz.	.18	— .30	Japanese ....lb.	.67	— .75	Penang ....lb.	.42	— .46
Betin (Resinoid) ....oz.	—	— 3.00	Monobromated ....lb.	3.50	— 3.75	Cobalt, pow. (Fly Poison) ....lb.	.43	— .48
Bismuth, Betanaph ....oz.	—	— .43	Canary Seed, Sicily ....lb.	—	—	Carbonate ....oz.	—	— .30
Bromide ....lb.	5.50	— 5.65	Smyrna ....lb.	—	—	Chloride ....oz.	—	— .18
Citrate and Ammonium ....lb.	—	— .43	So. American ....lb.	.07	— .09	Nitrate ....oz.	—	— .15
Formic-iodide ....oz.	—	— .43	Canella Bark, powdered ....lb.	.30	— .34	Sulphate ....lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Glycerite, N.F. ....lb.	—	— 1.80	Cannabine Tannate ....oz.	—	— 4.50	Cocaine, Alkaloid, ¼ oz. v. ....oz.	6.00	— 6.30
Hydroxide, powd. ....lb.	—	— 5.05	Cannabis Indica Herb ....lb.	2.70	— 3.00	Hydrochlor, crys., ozs. ....oz.	—	— 5.40
Oleate, 50 p.c. ....oz.	—	— .50	Cannabides, Russ., Sifted ....lb.	9.00	— 9.50	¼ oz. vials ....oz.	—	— 5.60
Oxychloride ....lb.	—	— 4.35	Powdered ....lb.	10.00	— 10.50	Oleate (5 p.c. Alk.) ....oz.	1.00	— 1.10
Phenylsulphonate ....lb.	—	— 9.30	Chinese ....lb.	1.20	— 1.30	Coca Leaves, Huanuco ....lb.	—	—
Phosphate ....lb.	—	— 5.20	Powdered ....lb.	1.35	— 1.45	Truxillo ....lb.	.45	— .50
Salicylate, 65 p.c. ....lb.	4.95	— 5.20				Coculus Ind. (Fish Ber.) ....lb.	.15	— .20
40 p.c. ....lb.	4.50	— 5.05				Powdered ....lb.	.20	— .25
Sub-benzoate ....lb.	6.50	— 7.50				Cochineal, Honduras ....lb.	.85	— .95
Subcarbonate ....lb.	3.95	— 4.50				Powdered ....lb.	.95	— 1.00
Subgallate ....lb.	3.50	— 3.75						

Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Cocaine	oz.	9.75	-11.00	Dover's Powder	lb.	2.65	-2.75	Powdered	lb.	.17	- .20
Hydrochloride	oz.	9.50	-10.00	Dragon's Blood powd.	lb.	.35	-.65	Jamaica, bleached	lb.	.30	-.32
Nitrate	oz.	9.50	-10.00	Extra	lb.	1.50	-1.65	Ground	lb.	.32	-.34
Salicylate	oz.	—	8.50	Powdered	lb.	1.60	-1.90	Powdered	lb.	.34	-.36
Phosphate	oz.	7.20	-8.50	Reeds	lb.	1.00	-1.15	Ginseng	lb.	7.50	-8.50
Sulphate	oz.	7.20	-9.00	Duboisine Sulphate, 5 gr. tubes	gr.	—	-.17	Glauber's Salt (see Sodium Sulphate)	lb.	—	—
Cohosh Root, black	lb.	.15	-.20	Duotol	oz.	—	-1.50	Glucose	lb.	.08	-.12
Blue	lb.	.14	-.17	Dwarf Elder	lb.	.35	-.40	Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniacal	lb.	4.00	-4.50
Colchicine, Amorph., 5 gr. v. gr.	lb.	—	.17	Echinacea Root	lb.	.38	-.42	Glycerin, C. P., bulk, drums	lb.	—	—
Colchicum Root	lb.	2.00	-2.10	Ground	lb.	.40	-.44	and bbls. added	lb.	.41	-.42
Powdered	lb.	2.10	-2.20	Edinol (developer), 16-oz. bots. incl.	oz.	—	—	in cans	lb.	.42	-.43
Seed	lb.	—	—	1-oz.	oz.	—	—	Less	lb.	.47	-.55
Powdered	lb.	—	—	Eikonogen (developer), 16-oz. lb. 1-oz.	oz.	Nominal	—	Glycin (developer), 16 oz. bot. incl.	lb.	—	—
Collodion, U.S.P., 1900.	lb.	.49	-.60	1-oz.	oz.	—	-.45	1 oz.	oz.	—	-.80
Cantharidal, U.S.P.	lb.	8.50	-11.00	Elaterin	15 grs.	—	-2.00	Goa Powder	lb.	6.50	-7.50
Flexible, U.S.P.	lb.	—	-.56	Elaterium	oz.	2.00	-2.20	Gold Chloride Acid, Yellow, 15 gr. g.s.v.	doz.	—	-5.50
Styptic, U.S.P.	lb.	—	-1.00	Elderberries	lb.	.25	-.30	Brown, 1/2 oz. v.	oz.	—	-12.25
Colocynth, select	lb.	.40	-.50	Flowers, pressed	lb.	.32	-.37	Gold and Sodium Chloride, U. S. P., 15 gr. v.	doz.	2.80	-3.40
Pulp	lb.	.80	-.85	Juice, Sambuci	lb.	.28	-.30	Gold Thrd. (Coptis trifol.)	lb.	1.20	-1.40
Colombo Root	lb.	.20	-.25	Elm Bark, select	lb.	.32	-.33	Golden Seal Root	lb.	5.80	-6.50
Coltsfoot Leaves	lb.	.25	-.30	Ground, pure	lb.	.30	-.35	Powdered	lb.	6.00	-6.50
Comfrey Root, crushed	lb.	.24	-.26	Powdered, pure	lb.	.33	-.36	Grains of Paradise	lb.	1.25	-1.35
Condurango Bark, true	lb.	.30	-.34	Emetin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	-13.00	Powdered	lb.	1.30	-1.40
Conium Leaves	lb.	.25	-.32	Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	-1.00	Grindelia Robusta Herb	lb.	.20	-.25
Seed	lb.	.70	-.75	Emetine, Alkaloid, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	-2.75	Powdered	lb.	.27	-.32
Copaiba, S. A.	lb.	.63	-.70	Eosine	oz.	—	-.80	Squarrosa	lb.	.30	-.40
Copper, Acetate, distilled.	lb.	.90	-1.15	Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)	lb.	.90	-1.00	Guaiac, Resin	lb.	.38	-.58
Ammoniated	lb.	.60	-.70	Ergot, Russia	lb.	1.00	-1.10	Powdered	lb.	.40	-.55
Arsenate	oz.	—	.15	Powdered	lb.	—	-.75	Wood rasped	lb.	.03	-.06
Arsenite	oz.	—	.12	E-gotin, Bonjean	oz.	—	-.75	Guaiacol liquid	oz.	1.65	-1.70
Carbonate	lb.	.45	-.60	Ergotole	oz.	—	-6.00	Carbonate	oz.	2.25	-2.35
Chloride, pure, cryst.	lb.	.60	-1.50	Eriothrylin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	-3.00	Phosphate	oz.	—	-1.75
Ferrocyanide, 1 oz. c.v. 4. oz.	oz.	—	.15	Eserine (Alk.), 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	-3.00	Salicyl (Guaiac. Salol)	oz.	—	-1.34
Hydroxide	lb.	—	2.00	Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	-3.00	Valerianate (Geosote)	oz.	—	-1.75
Iodide	oz.	.45	-.50	Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	-3.00	Guaiacum	lb.	1.33	-1.40
Nitrate	lb.	—	.65	Sulphate, 1 gr. tubes	ea.	—	-.35	Guanarua (Paulinia)	lb.	1.45	-1.50
Oleate, 20 p.c.	oz.	—	.23	Eserine, Pilocarpine, 3 gr. v.	ea.	—	-.80	Powdered	lb.	.20	-.25
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.50	-.55	Ether, Acetic	lb.	.55	-.70	Gutta Parcha, crude chips.	lb.	1.50	-1.75
Powdered	lb.	.55	-.65	Chloric	lb.	.60	-.80	Sheet	lb.	1.50	-1.75
Sulphate (Blue Vit.)	lb.	.10	-.12	Nitrous Conct.	lb.	.80	-1.10	Heliosol	oz.	—	-1.75
Bals.	lb.	.16	-.20	U.S.P.	lb.	.27	-.51	Heliotropin	oz.	—	-3.2
Copperas	lb.	.02	-1.5-0.04	Washed	lb.	.32	-.37	Hellebore Root white powd.	lb.	.21	-.30
Coriander	lb.	.10	-.14	Valerianic	oz.	.52	-.62	Helmitol	lb.	—	-.60
Powdered	lb.	.18	-.22	Ethyl Acetate, U.S.P.	lb.	.55	-.70	Helonias Root	lb.	.50	-.55
Corrosive Sublimate (see Mercury Bichloride)	lb.	—	—	Benzate	lb.	—	-8.00	Hemlock Bark crushed	lb.	.15	-.18
Coto Bark	lb.	.35	-.45	Bromide, 1 oz. seal tube	ea.	—	-.40	Powdered	lb.	.18	-.20
Cotoin, true, 1/4 oz. v.	oz.	—	-27.00	Chloride, 10 gm. seal tube	ea.	—	-.40	Hemlock Gum	lb.	1.00	-1.10
Cotton Root Bark	lb.	.20	-.25	Iodide, 1 oz. seal tube	oz.	—	-.55	Hemogallol	oz.	—	-.30
Powdered	lb.	.25	-.30	Eucaïne Hydrochlor.	oz.	—	-3.50	Hemoglobin	oz.	—	-.80
Couch Grass (Doggrass)	lb.	—	—	Eucalyptol, U.S.P.	oz.	.12	-.14	Hemp	oz.	.80	-.85
Cramp Bark	lb.	.12	-.23	Eucalyptus Leaves	lb.	.15	-.20	Hemp Seed	lb.	.08	-.10
Coumarin	oz.	.70	-.75	Eudoxine	oz.	—	-2.10	Hemba Leaves, Eng.	lb.	—	—
Cranesbill	lb.	.24	-.29	Euonymin (Eclac. powd.)	oz.	.40	-.45	German	lb.	1.50	-1.65
Powdered	lb.	.30	-.35	Euphorbium	lb.	.28	-.32	Powdered	lb.	1.58	-1.68
Cream Tartar, powdered	lb.	.45	-.50	Powdered	lb.	.35	-.38	Seed	lb.	—	-.40
Creosote, Beechwood	oz.	.25	-.30	Euphorine	oz.	—	-1.25	Henna Leaves	lb.	.20	-.25
Carbonate	oz.	—	-1.30	Euquinine	oz.	—	-1.80	Heroin, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	-.42
Phosphate	oz.	—	—	Europen	oz.	—	-1.40	Heroin Hyd'chl., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	-.42
Valerate	oz.	—	-1.50	Exalgine	oz.	—	-.75	Hexamethylenamine	lb.	.90	-1.00
Croton-Chloral (Butylchl.)	oz.	.55	-.65	Extract Male Fern	lb.	.20	-.75	Hiera Pica	lb.	—	-.35
Cubeb Berries, sifted	lb.	.60	-.65	Fennel Seed	lb.	.20	-.75	Holocain, 1 gm. vials	ea.	—	-.36
Powdered	lb.	.70	-.78	Ferrypyrin (Hoechst)	oz.	—	-1.50	Homatropin Alk.	gr.	.36	-.40
Cudbear	lb.	.67	-.80	Ferrous Oxalate (Photog.), 1 lb. c.b. 9	lb.	—	-1.50	Hydrobromide	gr.	.16	-.26
Culver's Root	lb.	.22	-.27	1 oz. c.v. 4.	oz.	—	-.15	Hydrochloride	gr.	.40	-.44
Cumin Seed	lb.	.30	-.36	Flaxseed, cleaned	bbls.	—	-10.50	Salicylate and Sulphate	gr.	.40	-.44
Cyanine, 15 gr. vial	ea.	—	—	Less	lb.	.08	-.09	Honey, strained	lb.	.12	-.15
Cypripedin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	-1.25	Ground	lb.	.08	-.10	Hops, select (1915)	lb.	.33	-.37
Damia Leaves	lb.	.22	-.26	Foenugreek Seed	lb.	.07	-.10	Pressed, 1/4 and 1/2 lb. pkgs.	lb.	.35	-.43
Dandelion Herb	lb.	.30	-.35	Ground	lb.	.09	-.10	Worehound Leaves	lb.	.24	-.28
Root	lb.	.40	-.45	Formaldehyde	lb.	.15	-.20	Hydractin	oz.	—	-2.00
Cut	lb.	.42	-.50	Formosulphite, 1 lb. c.b. inc.	lb.	—	-.50	Hydrangea Root	lb.	.22	-.25
Daturine Sulph., 5-10-15 gr. v. gr.	oz.	.25	-.32	1/4 lb. c.b. inc.	lb.	—	-.20	Hydrastin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	-2.50
Dermatol	oz.	.19	-.26	Fulle's Earth	lb.	.05	-.08	Muriate (Resinoid)	oz.	—	-5.00
Dextrine, yellow	lb.	.10	-.15	Fustic, chips	oz.	.07	-.10	Sulphate (Resinoid)	oz.	—	-3.00
White	lb.	.12	-.17	Gadual	lb.	.18	-.25	Hydrastine, Alk., C.P.	oz.	28.00	-30.00
Dextro-quinine	oz.	—	-.37	Galangal Root, selected	lb.	.18	-.25	Hydrochloride	oz.	28.00	-30.00
Dianol (developer), 1 lb. bots. incl.	lb.	—	Nominal	Powdered	lb.	.26	-.32	Sulphate	oz.	28.00	-30.00
1 oz.	oz.	—	-.80	Galbanum, strained	lb.	1.10	-1.20	Hydrastinine Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	-.55
Diethyl Barbituric Acid (Veronal)	oz.	—	-2.50	Gambier	lb.	.20	-.30	Hydrazine Sulphate	oz.	—	-.80
Digalen, 1/2 oz. v.	vial	—	-.80	Gamboge, blocky	lb.	1.50	-1.60	Hydroquinone, 1 lb. cans or car. tons incl.	lb.	5.00	-5.50
Digitipuratum, 1/2 oz.	ea.	—	-1.70	Powdered	lb.	1.75	-1.85	Hydrogen Peroxide, Sol., Med.	lb.	.18	-.25
Digitalin, eights	ea.	11.00	-16.00	Select, Pipe, bright	lb.	1.55	-1.60	Sol. Technical	lb.	.15	-.22
15 gr. vials	ea.	.70	-.75	Garlic, on strings	string	.25	-.30	Hyoscine Hydrob., 1 gr. v. gr.	oz.	.32	-.37
Digitalis Leaves Eng.	lb.	—	—	Gaultheria (see Wintergreen)	lb.	1.05	-1.10	Hyoscyamin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	-3.00
German	lb.	.75	-.85	Gelatin, Pink	lb.	1.05	-1.10	Hyoscyamine, Amorp., 15 gr. vials	ea.	—	-3.75
Powdered	lb.	.85	-.95	Silver	lb.	1.05	-1.10	Crystal, white	gr.	.30	-.35
Pressed, ozs.	lb.	.55	-.65	Gelsemin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	-5.25	Hydrobromide	gr.	.16	-.20
Digitoxin, 1 gr. v.	ea.	—	-2.00	Gelseminine C. P. crystals, Ger. 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	-5.00	Hypnone	oz.	—	-2.15
Diogen, 16 oz.	oz.	—	—	Gelsemium Root	lb.	.16	-.20	Hyrgolum (Colloidal Mer'y)	oz.	—	-.85
1 oz.	oz.	—	-.37	Powdered	lb.	.25	-.30	Iceland Moss	lb.	.18	-.20
Dionin	oz.	—	-10.00	Gentian, Root	lb.	.25	-.30	Ichthalbin	oz.	—	—
Diuretin	oz.	—	-1.75	Powdered	lb.	.30	-.35	do Tablets 5 gr. 100 in bot.	—	—	-1.05
Dog Grass, cut	lb.	1.60	-1.75	Ginger Root, African	lb.	.14	-.17				

Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Ichthylol.....lb. 20.00	-21.00	Lead Acetate (sugar).....lb. .22	-.25	Mercury, Bromide.....oz. —	.60
Imogen, 1 lb. ....lb. —	—	Carbonate Medicinal.....lb. .55	-.60	Cyanide.....lb. —	5.25
1 oz. ....oz. —	.30	Chloride.....lb. .75	-.85	Chloride, Mild (cal'l).....lb. 1.40	-1.55
Ind'go Bengal, true.....lb. 3.60	-4.50	Chromate, pure fused.....lb. —	1.10	Iodide, green, Prof't.....lb. 4.25	-4.45
Isacac Powder.....lb. .38	-.45	Iodide, powdered.....oz. .35	-.38	Red. (Pre.) Biniodide.....lb. 4.35	-4.55
Uure Uncol'd Dal'm.....lb. .50	-.60	Nitrate.....lb. .23	-.35	Nitrate.....oz. —	.25
Inulin (Resinoid).....lb. —	1.25	Oleate, 10 p.c.....lb. .20	-.25	Oxide, Red (red pre.).....lb. 1.80	-2.00
Iodine Resublimed.....lb. 5.00	-5.55	Oxide, yellow, pure.....lb. —	.50	Yellow.....oz. —	.25
Monobromide.....oz. —	.50	Leechin.....oz. —	2.00	Salicylate.....oz. .22	-.25
Monochloride.....oz. —	.75	Leeches, best Swedish.....ca. .12	-.15	Sulphate (Turp. M'l).....lb. 3.40	-3.55
Trichloride.....oz. —	.95	Lemon Peel, Ribbons.....lb. .15	-.20	Sulphocyanate.....lb. 2.25	-2.50
Iodipin, 10 p.c.....oz. —	—	Ground.....lb. .20	-.25	Mercury with Chalk (by suc-	—
25 p.c.....oz. —	—	Lenigallol.....oz. —	1.00	cussion.....oz. .65	-.79
Iodoform, cryst. & powd.....lb. 6.55	-7.05	Levulose, cryst.....oz. —	4.00	Mesotan (25 oz. 42).....oz. —	.47
Deodorized.....oz. .70	-.90	Licorice, Corig.....lb. .45	-.50	Metacarb. (devel.), 4 oz.....oz. —	—
Iodol.....oz. —	—	Mass.....lb. .44	-.49	1 oz.....oz. —	—
Iodothyrene, ¼ oz. vials.....oz. —	3.90	Powdered.....lb. .56	-.65	Methylene Blue.....oz. 1.10	-1.30
Ipecac Root, Carthagens.....lb. 2.00	-2.25	Root, Russian, cut.....lb. .75	-.80	Metol (developer), 16 oz.....oz. —	—
Powdered.....lb. 4.25	-4.50	Powdered.....lb. .60	-.85	Millet Seed.....lb. .08	-.14
Rio.....lb. 4.20	-4.50	Root, Spanish, bundles.....lb. .25	-.28	German.....lb. —	—
Irish Moss, bleached.....lb. .20	-.25	Powdered.....lb. .22	-.25	Morphine, Acet. ¼ oz. v.....oz. 7.70	-7.85
Irisin (Electic Powder).....oz. —	.60	Lilacine.....oz. .75	-.90	Alkaloid, pure, ¼ oz. v.....oz. 7.70	-7.85
Iron, Acetate, dry.....oz. .14	-.16	Lime, Chlorinated, bulk.....lb. .06½	-.11	Hydrobromide, ¼ oz. v.....oz. 6.40	-6.60
Benzoate.....oz. .40	-.50	Assort., 1, ½ and ¼ lb.....lb. .12	-.15	Hydrochloride, ¼ oz. v.....oz. 6.40	-6.60
Bromide.....oz. .25	-.30	Lime Sulphurated, U.S.P.....lb. .45	-.50	Meconate.....oz. —	.75
Chloride, cryst., U.S.P.....lb. .30	-.40	Litharge.....lb. .11	-.15	Sulphate, 1 oz. v.....oz. 6.30	-6.50
Citrate, U.S.P.....lb. .90	-.95	Lithium, Acetate.....oz. —	.25	¼ oz. vial.....oz. —	.60
and Ammonia, Sol.....lb. .80	-.90	Benzoate.....lb. 14.50	-15.50	Valerat. ¼ oz. v.....oz. 6.50	-6.60
and Quin. Cit. U.S.P. (12 p.c. Q.) Scales.....lb. 3.25	-3.70	Benzo-salicylate.....lb. —	2.85	Mucin, Flow., 1-lb. cans.....lb. 2.75	-3.25
Quin. & Strychnine.....lb. 3.75	-4.35	Bitartrate.....oz. —	.25	Powdered.....lb. 2.20	-2.60
Glycerinophosphate, sol.....oz. —	4.60	Bromide.....lb. 3.80	-4.00	Musk Root.....lb. 2.65	-3.00
Hypophosphite.....lb. 1.75	-1.85	Carbonate.....lb. 1.25	-1.50	Musk Seed.....lb. .45	-.50
Iodide.....oz. .35	-.40	Chloride.....oz. —	.24	Mustard Seed, black.....lb. .20	-.23
Syrup.....lb. .40	-.45	Citrate.....lb. 2.00	-2.20	Ground.....lb. .23	-.26
Nitrate Sol., U.S.P.....lb. .27	-.30	Glycerophosphate.....oz. —	.58	White.....lb. .20	-.22
Oxalate (Ferrous).....oz. .15	-.17	Iodide.....oz. —	.58	Ground.....lb. .35	-.40
Oxide (Subcarb.).....lb. .11	-.18	Salicylate.....lb. 5.90	-6.40	Myricin (Resinoid).....oz. —	.60
Red, Saccharated......45	-.48	Lobelia Herb.....lb. .15	-.20	Myrrh (Gum-Resin).....lb. .30	-.40
Peptonized.....lb. —	3.00	Powdered.....lb. .20	-.25	Naphthalene, flake or balls.....lb. .08½	-.14
Phosphate, gran., lb. bots.....lb. .85	-.93	Lobelia Seed (cleaned).....lb. .36	-.38	Naphthol, Alpha.....lb. —	3.50
U.S.P. Scales.....lb. .85	-.93	Powdered.....lb. .42	-.47	Beta, Resublim.....lb. —	3.50
Precipitated, 1 lb. bots.....lb. .35	-.40	Lobelin (Resinoid).....oz. —	2.00	Beta, Benzoate.....oz. —	.65
Protocarb. (Vallet's M).....lb. .30	-.40	Lodestone.....lb. .40	-.45	Narcotine, pure ¼ oz.....ca. —	.25
Pyrophosp. Scales Sol.....lb. .85	-.90	London-Purple.....lb. .15	-.20	Nerol (Identical with Amidol), 1-oz.....oz. —	.30
Quyenven's (by hydr.).....lb. .58	-.90	Powdered.....lb. .42	-.47	Nickel and Ammon. Sul.....lb. .19	-.21
Salicylate.....oz. .20	-.30	Lovage Root, sel., white.....lb. .90	-1.00	Acetate.....lb. .50	-.57
Sesquichloride.....lb. .30	-.35	Seed.....lb. .60	-.70	Bromide.....lb. .50	-.50
Solution.....lb. .09	-.15	Lupulin.....lb. 1.60	-3.25	Chloride.....lb. —	1.30
Subsulphate.....lb. .27	-.33	Lycetol.....oz. —	4.25	Iodide.....oz. —	1.70
Solution (Monsel's).....lb. .12	-.15	Mace, whole.....lb. .72	-.80	Sulphate.....lb. —	.27
Sulph. (Coppers).....100 lbs. 2.20	-2.50	Madder, Dutch.....lb. .35	-.50	Nirvanin.....oz. —	3.50
Cryst., pure.....lb. .08	-.12	Powdered.....lb. .85	-.90	Jovaspurin.....oz. —	1.00
Dried.....lb. .15	-.18	Magnesium, Benzoate.....oz. —	.45	25-oz. lots.....oz. —	.90
Tartrate & Ammonium.....lb. .80	-.90	Carbonate, 4 ozs.....lb. .24	-.28	Tablets, 100s.....lb. —	1.25
and Potass. Scales.....lb. .90	-1.05	2 oz.....lb. .25	-.30	Jovocain.....oz. —	3.25
Tersulph. Sol., U.S.P.....lb. .23	-.25	Powdered.....lb. .14	-.22	Hydrochol (Hoechst, 5 gram vials).....ca. —	.75
Valerate.....oz. .40	-.53	Ponderous.....lb. .80	-.85	Nutgalls.....lb. .40	-.72
Isinglass, Russian.....lb. 6.50	-6.75	Glycerophosphate.....oz. .32	-.33	Powdered.....lb. .44	-.77
American.....lb. .90	-1.05	Hypophosphite.....lb. 1.75	-1.90	Nutmegs.....lb. .30	-.35
Jaborandi Leaves.....lb. .30	-.35	Iodide.....oz. —	.25	Extra large.....80 to lb. .35	-.38
Jalap Root selected.....lb. .20	-.26	Lactate.....lb. —	.42	Nux Vomica.....lb. .13	-.16
Powdered.....lb. .26	-.28	Metal, Powdered.....oz. .57	-.65	Powdered.....lb. .18	-.22
Jamaica Dogwood.....lb. .20	-.25	Ribbon.....oz. .75	-.95	Oil, Almond, bitter.....lb. 7.00	-7.75
Jequirity Seed (Abrus Preca-	—	Nitrate.....lb. —	.40	Without acid.....lb. 8.00	-9.00
torious).....oz. .10	-.12	Peroxide.....lb. —	2.15	Almonds sweet.....lb. 1.05	-1.20
Job's Tears.....lb. .22	-.30	Phosphate, pure.....oz. .06	-.08	Amber, crude, dark.....lb. 1.50	-1.75
Juglandin (Resinoid).....oz. —	.80	Salicylate.....lb. 3.00	-3.25	Rectified.....lb. 2.00	-2.50
Juniper Berries.....lb. .09	-.12	Sulphate (Sal. Epsom).....lb. .02½	-.05	Angelica.....oz. 2.60	-2.75
Kamala.....lb. 2.00	-2.10	C. P. Crystals.....lb. .20	-.25	Aniseed, Star.....lb. 1.25	-1.40
Powdered.....lb. 2.10	-2.20	Dried.....lb. .20	-.30	Bay.....lb. 3.15	-3.40
Purified.....lb. —	—	Malva Flowers large.....lb. —	1.50	Benne (Sesame), Imported, bbls., or less.....gal. 1.60	-1.70
Kaolin.....lb. .07	-.09	Blue, small.....lb. .45	-.50	Bergamot.....lb. 6.50	-7.75
Kava Kava.....lb. .26	-.30	Manaca Root.....lb. .18	-.22	Birch, Black (Betula).....lb. 3.00	-3.20
Kino.....lb. .62	-.75	Mandrake Root.....lb. .23	-.26	Birch Tar Crude.....lb. .55	-.60
Powdered.....lb. .72	-.80	Manganese, Bromide.....oz. —	.40	Refined.....lb. 1.00	-1.15
Kola Nuts small and large.....lb. .20	-.24	Carbonate, cryst., med.....oz. —	.10	Cade.....lb. .65	-.75
Powdered.....lb. .25	-.30	Chloride, cryst.....lb. .50	-.75	Cajuput, bottles.....lb. .90	-1.00
Kousso powdered.....lb. .65	-.75	Glycerophosphate.....oz. .32	-.36	Camphor.....lb. .25	-.30
Lactucarium.....lb. 4.50	-7.50	Hypophosphite.....lb. 1.90	-2.15	Capsicum.....lb. .35	-.50
Lactophenin.....oz. —	1.00	Iodide.....oz. —	.42	Caraway.....lb. 3.45	-3.60
Ladies' Slipper Root.....lb. .40	-.47	Lactate.....oz. —	.25	Cassia.....lb. 1.35	-1.60
Lanoline, "B. J. D.".....lb. —	—	Oxide black pow'd.....lb. 2.4	-.30	Castor, American.....lb. 15½	-.23
Anhydrous.....lb. —	—	Peptonized.....lb. .30	4.50	Cedar Leaves, pure.....lb. 1.10	-1.20
"Leibreich".....lb. —	—	Peroxide, pure.....lb. .60	-.65	Wood.....lb. .28	-.35
Anhydrous.....lb. —	—	Sulph., pure crys.....lb. .60	-.65	Celery.....oz. .85	-.95
Lanum, "Merck".....lb. —	.70	Manna, flake, large.....lb. 1.75	-1.85	Chaulmoogra.....lb. 1.90	-2.25
Anhydrous (See also Adeps Lanae).....lb. —	1.00	Small.....lb. 1.10	-1.20	Cherry Laurel.....oz. —	.75
Larkspur Seed.....lb. .30	-.35	Sorts.....lb. .50	-.60	Cinnamon, Ceylon.....lb. 1.50	-1.60
Powdered.....lb. .38	-.43	Marjoram Leaves.....lb. .28	-.65	Citronella.....lb. 1.10	-1.15
Lavender Flowers.....lb. .25	-.30	Mastic.....lb. .55	-.60	Ceylon.....lb. .62	-.75
Extra.....lb. .35	-.40	Matico leaves.....lb. .35	-.40	Cloves.....lb. 1.45	-1.55
Hand picked.....lb. —	—	Menomethy-Para-amido-Phenol (chem. ident with metol).....oz. —	3.50	Copa.....lb. .20	-.25
		Menth. cryst.....lb. 3.30	-3.40	Cod Liver, Newf'land.....gal. 3.25	-3.75
		Mercury.....lb. 1.20	-1.35	Norwegian.....gal. 5.50	-5.75
		Ammon. (pure precip.).....lb. 1.75	-1.90	Bbls.....ca. 145.00	-165.00
		Bichloride (cor. sub.).....lb. 1.40	-1.55	¾ bbls.....ca. 76.00	-85.00
		Powdered.....lb. 1.35	-1.50		
		Bisulphate.....lb. 1.15	-1.25		

Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Oil, Copaiba, pure	lb.	1.25	— 1.30	Ointment Citrine	lb.	.70	— .80	Potassium Bromide	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Coriander	oz.	1.50	— 1.75	Iodine	—	—	— 1.00	Carbonate (Pearl Ash)	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Cottonseed, yel. & wh.	gal.	.95	— 1.05	Mercurial, 1/2 mercury	lb.	.95	— 1.05	C. P.	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Croton	lb.	1.20	— 1.50	1-3 Mercury	lb.	.75	— .85	Refined (Sal Tartar)	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Cubeb	lb.	3.50	— 3.60	Zinc Oxide	lb.	—	— .50	Chlorate	lb.	.55	— .75
Cumin	lb.	4.60	— 4.85	Opium (Natural)	lb.	10.50	— 10.75	Powdered	lb.	.56	— .76
Dill	oz.	.40	— .45	Granulated	lb.	11.50	— 11.75	Chloride, C. P.	lb.	.65	— .75
Erigeron, true	lb.	1.35	— 1.40	U. S. P. Powdered	lb.	11.75	— 11.90	Citrate	lb.	1.95	— 2.10
Eucalyptus	lb.	.80	— 1.20	Orange Flowers	lb.	1.30	— 1.45	Cyanide	lb.	.80	— 3.25
Fennel Seed, pure	lb.	4.75	— 5.25	Peel, Curacao	lb.	.10	— .18	Fluoride	lb.	2.30	— 3.00
Fusel, Crude	gal.	4.75	— 5.25	Orphol	oz.	—	—	Glycerophosphate	oz.	.27	— .30
Fusel, pure	lb.	.80	— .85	Orris, Florentine	lb.	.22	— .28	Hypophosphite	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Gaultheria Leaf	lb.	4.75	— 5.00	Select Finger	lb.	2.40	— 2.50	Iodide	lb.	4.05	— 4.30
Geranium, Rose, Nat'l	lb.	4.50	— 5.00	Verona	lb.	.20	— .25	Iodate	oz.	—	— .60
Turkish	lb.	—	—	Orthoform	oz.	1.40	— 1.50	Lactate 75-80 p.c.	lb.	—	— 2.80
Ginger	oz.	.45	— .50	Ortol (developer), 16-oz. bottles	lb.	—	—	Lactophosphate	oz.	.20	— .24
Gingergrass	lb.	2.00	— 2.25	incl.	lb.	—	—	Metabisulphite, 1 lb. c.b. 9.	lb.	1.30	— 1.50
Haarlem, Dutch	gross	2.65	— 2.75	1-oz.	oz.	—	—	Nitrate	lb.	.27	— .30
Sylvester's	doz.	3.00	— 3.25	Ortol Bisulphate, tubes, set	—	—	—	Powdered	lb.	.26	— .30
Hemlock	lb.	.75	— .90	Ovaraden	—	—	— 1.30	C. P.	lb.	.50	— .65
Henbane	lb.	—	— 1.25	Ovariin	—	—	— 4.00	Permanganate	lb.	1.85	— 1.95
Juniper Berries	lb.	8.25	— 9.00	Oxgall, purified, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 2.00	Pure, Powdered	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Wood	lb.	1.35	— 1.50	Palladium Dichloride, 15 gr.	—	—	—	Prussiate, red	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Lard	gal.	.95	— 1.20	v.	—	—	— 2.50	Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	— .32
Lavender, Mitcham	oz.	—	—	Pancreatin, U.S.P.	—	—	— .25	C. P.	lb.	—	—
Flowers	lb.	4.50	— 5.25	Paprika pods, Hungarian	lb.	.65	— .70	Yellow	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Garden, French	lb.	1.00	— 1.25	Paraffin	lb.	.11	— .15	Lactophosphate	oz.	.20	— .25
Spike	lb.	1.40	— 1.50	Paraform	oz.	.14	— .18	Salicylate	oz.	.30	— .35
Lemon	lb.	1.10	— 1.20	Paraldehyde U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 2.90	Sulphide	lb.	1.10	— 1.40
Lemongrass	lb.	1.10	— 1.25	Paramidophenol (Hydrochloride), 1-oz. c.v. incl.	oz.	—	— .75	C. P.	lb.	.90	— 1.15
Limes, expressed	lb.	3.40	— 3.50	Pareira Brava Root	lb.	.35	— .40	Sulphate	lb.	1.00	— 1.35
Distilled	lb.	3.00	— 3.25	Paris Green	lb.	.35	— .44	Tartrate, Powdered (Soluble Tartar)	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Linseed boiled	gal.	.77	— .88	Parsley Seed	lb.	.28	— .33	Prickly Ash Bark	lb.	.25	— .30
Raw	gal.	.76	— .87	Patchouli Leaves	lb.	.40	— .50	Powdered	lb.	.32	— .37
Lobelia	oz.	—	— .75	Pelletierine Sulphate, 15 gr.	—	—	— 1.75	Berries	lb.	.20	— .24
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.30	— 1.40	Tannate, 15 gr. v.	—	—	— 1.00	Protargol	oz.	1.25	— 1.35
Expressed	lb.	1.15	— 1.20	Pellitory Root	lb.	.45	— .60	Pulsatilla Herb	lb.	4.20	— 5.00
Male Fern, Etheral	lb.	10.00	— 12.00	Pennyroyal, Herb	lb.	.20	— .25	Pumpkin Seed	lb.	.20	— .25
Mustard, artificial	lb.	21.00	— 22.00	Pepper, black, clean sift	lb.	.21	— .25	Pyoktanin Blue	oz.	2.50	— 3.00
Essential	oz.	1.50	— 1.75	White	lb.	.28	— .30	Pyridine	oz.	—	— .25
Mirbane	lb.	.32	— .37	Peppermint Herb, Germ.	lb.	.50	— .55	Pyrocatechin Resublimed	oz.	—	— .80
Musk	oz.	—	— 1.25	Leaves, pressed, oza.	lb.	.25	— .30	Quassia, rasped	lb.	.18	— .22
Neatsfoot	gal.	1.20	— 1.30	Persian Berries	lb.	.45	— .55	Powdered	lb.	.24	— .28
Neroli, Bigarade, best.	oz.	4.00	— 4.50	Petrolatum, U.S.P., white.	lb.	.15	— .18	Quebracho Bark	lb.	.60	— .65
Petale, extra	oz.	4.50	— 5.00	Phenacetin (Bayer)	oz.	—	—	Queen of Meadow Leaves	lb.	.25	— .30
Nutmeg	lb.	1.25	— 1.30	Pheno-bromate	oz.	—	— 2.00	Quince Seed	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Olive Lucca, Cream, 1/2 gal.	gal.	3.25	— 3.50	Phenol-bismuth	oz.	—	— .80	Quinidine, Alk., cryst.	oz.	1.25	— 1.50
and 1 gal. cans.	gal.	3.10	— 3.35	Phenolphthalein	oz.	1.75	— 2.00	Sulph.	oz.	.97	— 1.05
Malaga	gal.	1.20	— 1.40	Phosphorus, Amorphous	lb.	1.40	— 1.65	Quinine, Alkaloid	oz.	—	— 1.11
Pompeian	lb.	2.70	— 3.00	Photol	oz.	—	— 4.00	Acetate	oz.	—	— 1.19
Orange, bitter	lb.	2.75	— 2.90	Pichi Herb	lb.	.22	— .25	Bismuriate	oz.	—	— 1.07
Sweet	lb.	3.40	— 4.00	Pilocarpine, Alk., pure.	gr.	.10	— .12	Arsenite	oz.	—	— 1.07
Origanum	lb.	.35	— .90	Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	—	—	— .10	Benzoate	oz.	—	— 1.07
Palm Lagos	lb.	.18	— .22	Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	—	—	— .08	Bisulphate	oz.	.75	— .80
Kernel	lb.	.20	— .25	Salicylate, 5 gr. v.	—	—	— .10	Carbolate	oz.	—	— 1.11
Paraffin, Domestic	gal.	—	— 1.25	Pink Root, true	lb.	.48	— .52	Citrate	oz.	—	— 1.01
Light	gal.	—	—	Piperidine	oz.	—	— 1.00	Glycerophosphate	oz.	—	— 1.53
Patchouli	gal.	1.35	— 1.40	Piperin	oz.	.80	— .90	Hydrobromide	oz.	—	— .99
Russian	gal.	—	— 3.00	Piperazine	oz.	—	— 4.25	Hydrochloride	oz.	—	— .99
Peach Kernels	lb.	.45	— .55	Pipsissewa Leaves	lb.	.32	— .45	Hydrophosphate	oz.	—	— 1.09
Peanut	gal.	.90	— 1.10	Pitch, Burgundy	lb.	.28	— .32	Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	— .83
Pennyroyal	lb.	1.50	— 1.90	Plaster, calcined	bb'l.	2.20	— 2.30	Phosphate	oz.	—	— .99
Pepper, black (Oleoresin, U. S. P.)	lb.	—	— 3.90	True, dentist's, sifted.	bb'l.	—	— 2.50	Lactate	oz.	—	— 1.05
Peppermint, N. Y.	lb.	2.55	— 2.70	Platinite Ammonium Chloro, 15-gr. vials	—	1.15	— 1.25	Salicylate	oz.	—	— .95
Hotchkiss	lb.	3.50	— 3.25	Platinite Potassium Chloro, 15-gr. vials	—	1.30	— 1.50	Sulphate, 100 oz. tins	oz.	.65	— .70
Western	lb.	2.50	— 2.65	Pleurisy Root	lb.	.25	— .30	5-oz. cans	oz.	.70	— .73
Petit Grain	oz.	.45	— .55	Plumbago, C.P.	oz.	.50	— .60	1-oz. cans	oz.	.75	— .80
Pimenta	lb.	2.10	— 2.50	Podophyllin (Resin)	lb.	3.25	— 3.70	Valerate	oz.	—	— 1.20
Pine Needles	lb.	1.10	— 1.70	Poke Berries	lb.	.20	— .22	Rape Seed, English	lb.	.12	— .14
Rape Seed	gal.	1.20	— 1.30	Root	lb.	.16	— .20	German	lb.	.10	— .12
Rhodinol	oz.	—	— 4.00	Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25	Raspberries dried	lb.	.45	— .50
Rhodium	oz.	.30	— .40	Poppy Heads	lb.	.90	— 1.00	Red Saunders	lb.	.14	— .16
Rose, Kissanlik	oz.	16.00	— 18.00	Seed blue (Maw)	lb.	.30	— .33	Rennet, powder	oz.	—	— .75
Artificial	oz.	3.50	— 4.00	White	lb.	.36	— .38	Resin, common	lb.	.06	— .08
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	1.00	— 1.15	Potassa, Caustic, com.	lb.	1.00	— 1.15	Good, strained, per 280 lbs	4.75	— 5.50	
Trieste	lb.	.75	— .90	White, sticks	lb.	1.75	— 2.20	Powdered	lb.	.11	— .16
Rosin	gal.	.35	— .70	Potassium Acetate	lb.	1.40	— 1.50	Resor-Bisnol	oz.	—	— 1.00
Rue, pure	oz.	.40	— .50	Arsenate	oz.	.12	— .15	Resorcin, pure white	oz.	1.50	— 1.60
Sage	oz.	—	— .40	Arsenite	oz.	.15	— .15	Rhamin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.00
Salad, Union Oil Co.	gal.	1.00	— 1.10	Benzoate	oz.	.30	— .45	Rhazany Root	lb.	.42	— .46
Sandalwood, English	lb.	8.00	— 8.40	Bichromate	lb.	.55	— .60	Rhodol (developer) 1-lb. bottles	—	—	—
Sandalwood, W. I.	lb.	4.00	— 4.25	Bicarbonate	lb.	1.45	— 1.60	incl.	—	—	—
Sassafras	lb.	.85	— .90	Bisulphate, cryst.	lb.	1.00	— 1.25	1-oz.	oz.	—	—
Savin	lb.	.95	— 1.00	C. P.	lb.	1.10	— 1.30	Rhubarb, Canton	lb.	.44	— .90
Spearment, pure	lb.	1.80	— 1.90	Bitartrate (Cream Tartar)	lb.	.45	— .50	Cuttings	lb.	.35	— .45
Sperm, winter, bichd.	gal.	.90	— 1.00	pure and pow'd	lb.	.45	— .50	Powdered	lb.	.35	— .95
Spruce	lb.	.75	— .90	Borate	lb.	—	— .90	Rochelle Salt	lb.	.34	— .44
Tansy	lb.	2.75	— 3.00	—	—	—	—	Rodinal (Developer), 16-oz. bot.	—	—	— 2.25
Tar, U.S.P.	gal.	.40	— .50	—	—	—	—	incl.	lb.	—	— .74
Thyme, commercial	lb.	.35	— .75	—	—	—	—	3-oz. bottle incl.	—	—	—
Red, No. 1	lb.	1.55	— 1.65	—	—	—	—	Rose Leaves, pale	lb.	.90	— 1.20
White	lb.	1.60	— 1.70	—	—	—	—	Red	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Whale	gal.	.70	— .75	—	—	—	—	Rosemary Flowers	lb.	.25	— .30
Wine, Etheral, light.	lb.	3.00	— 4.50	—	—	—	—	Rotten Stone	oz.	.07	— .10
Heavy, true, f. grapes.	lb.	5.50	— 6.50	—	—	—	—	Rubidium Bromide	oz.	—	— 1.75
Wintergreen	lb.	4.50	— 5.00	—	—	—	—	Iodide, 1 oz. v.	—	2.00	— 2.25
Synthetic	lb.	1.75	— 2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wormseed Baltimore	lb.	2.60	— 2.75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
W'wood Amer., good	lb.	3.00	— 3.30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ylang Ylang, true	oz.	4.50	— 5.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Saccharin .....lb. 23.00 —24.00	Sodium Phosphate, cryst .....lb. .10 — .12	Theophorin .....oz. — .75
Saffron, Amer. (safflower).....lb. 1.90 — 2.00	Pure, cryst. ....lb. .10 — .14	hiosinamine .....lb. — 10.00
Spanish true Valencia.....lb. 12.50 —13.00	Recrystallized .....lb. .13 — .16	1 oz. c.v. inc. ....oz. — .70
Sage Leaves .....lb. .20 — .45	Dried .....lb. .24 — .45	Thiocarbamide .....oz. — 1.60
Domestic .....lb. .50 — .60	Phosphomolybdate .....oz. .45 — .50	Thiocol .....lb. .22 — .28
St. John's Bread .....lb. .12 — .15	Salicylate .....lb. 1.95 — 2.10	Thyme herb .....lb. 11.00 —12.00
Salicin .....oz. .80 — .95	From Oil Wintergreen .....lb. 4.75 — 5.50	Iodide, U. S. P. ....lb. 12.00 —13.20
Saliformin .....oz. — .80	Silicate, dry .....lb. .12 — .20	Thyroids .....lb. — 16.00
Salol .....lb. 3.75 — 4.25	Liquid .....lb. .04 — .15	Tilia Flowers no leaves.....lb. .60 — .65
Salophen .....oz. — 1.00	Silicofluoride .....oz. — 4.75	With leaves .....lb. .55 — .60
Saloquinine .....oz. — 1.25	Succinate .....lb. .04 — .05	Tin, Chloride, pure .....lb. — 1.00
Salt peter (See Pot. Nitrate).....lb. .20 — .25	Pure cryst. ....lb. .08 — .12	Oxide pure .....lb. .65 — .70
Sandalwood .....lb. .25 — .30	Dry .....lb. .08 — .12	Toluene .....lb. — 1.25
Sandarac, Gum, clean.....lb. .40 — .50	Sulphide .....lb. .30 — .35	Tolypyrin .....oz. — 1.25
Sanguinarin (Resinoid) .....oz. — 1.00	Sulphite, cryst. ....lb. .12 — .17	Tormentilla Root .....lb. .40 — .50
Santonin .....oz. 2.65 — 2.90	Pure, dried (Anhydrous).....lb. .24 — .27	Triphenin .....oz. .70 — .80
Santonin crude .....lb. — 4.00	Tungstate, 1-lb. c.b. 8.....lb. 1.00 — 1.60	Tragacanth Aleppo, extra.....lb. .240 — .250
Sarsaparilla Root Hon. cut.....lb. .52 — .58	Valerate .....oz. — .75	Aleppo, No. 1 .....lb. 2.40 — 2.50
Mexican cut .....lb. .16 — .20	and Potassium Tartrate (Rochelle Salt).....lb. .34 — .44	Powdered .....lb. 2.50 — 2.60
Powdered .....lb. .19 — .22	Sparten Sulph .....oz. — 4.00	Turpentine, Chian, gen.....oz. .45 — .50
Sassafras, Pith .....oz. .18 — .20	Spearment Leaves, ozs. ....lb. .34 — .38	Venice .....lb. 3.25 — 3.35
Bark .....lb. .20 — .26	Spermacti, cakes.....lb. .36 — .38	Artificial .....lb. .18 — .20
Satrapol .....oz. — .40	Spikenard Root .....lb. .25 — .35	Turkey Corn Root .....lb. .85 — 1.00
Saw Palmetto Berries .....lb. .18 — .20	Spruce Gum .....lb. 1.00 — 1.10	Turneric, powdered .....lb. .16 — .20
Scammony, Resin .....oz. .25 — .30	Extra .....lb. 1.50 — 1.65	Urnicorn Root, true .....lb. .28 — .35
Scarlet Red, Biebrich, Med'l.oz. — 1.50	Spirit, Ammonia, U.S.P. ....lb. .56 — .64	False .....lb. .40 — .45
Scopolamine Hydrobromide, 15 gr. vial .....ea. 3.50 — 3.75	Aromatic .....lb. .50 — .55	Uran, Acetate, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7.....oz. — 6.00
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v. ....ea. .75 — 1.00	Ether, comp. ....lb. — 1.80	1 lb. ....oz. — .45
Senecio (Resinoid) .....oz. — 1.50	Nitrous, U.S.P. ....lb. .52 — .60	Chlor, 1-oz. g.s.v. 7.....oz. — .45
Senega Root .....lb. .70 — .75	Spirits Turpentine .....gal. .56 — .68	Nitrate, 1-lb. g.s.b. 14.....lb. — 5.75
Seidlitz Mixture .....lb. 27½ — 32	Squawvine Root .....lb. .46 — .58	1-oz. g.s.v. 7.....oz. — .40
Senna Leaves, Alexandria.....lb. .75 — .90	Squill Root, white .....lb. .22 — .26	Sulph, 1-oz. g.s.v. 7.....oz. — .50
Powdered .....lb. .60 — .65	Starch, iodized .....lb. — 4.20	Uva Ursi .....lb. .15 — .20
Tinnevally select .....lb. .40 — .45	Stavesacre seed .....lb. .40 — .44	Valerian Root, English .....lb. .85 — .90
Senna Pods .....lb. .50 — .60	Stillingia Root .....lb. .17 — .20	Powdered .....lb. .95 — 1.00
Senol Solution, 1-lb. bottle.....lb. — —	Powdered .....lb. .23 — .26	Belgian .....lb. .95 — 1.00
3-oz. ....oz. — —	Storax, liquid .....lb. 1.35 — 1.45	Powdered .....oz. .75 — .80
Sepia, True .....oz. — .45	Stovain, ¼ oz. ....doz. — 9.00	Vanillin .....oz. — 2.40
Serpentaria (Va. Snake root).....lb. .50 — .55	Stramonium Leaves .....lb. .30 — .35	Sulphate .....oz. — 2.50
Silver, Chloride .....oz. .73 — .80	Powdered .....lb. .36 — .40	Veratrum Viride, Root .....lb. .15 — .20
Citrate .....oz. — 1.15	Pressed, ozs. ....lb. .38 — .43	Verdigris, pow'd, pure .....lb. .45 — .50
Cyanide .....oz. 1.04 — 1.10	Seed .....lb. .20 — .22	Veronal .....oz. — —
Iodide .....oz. — 1.19	Powdered .....lb. .25 — .28	Tablets, 5 gr. 10's .....tube 100s — —
Lactate .....lb. .48 — .50	Strontium Acetate .....oz. .10 — .12	Vervain Root .....lb. .30 — .40
Nitrate, cryst. ....oz. .48 — .50	Bromide .....lb. 1.00 — 1.10	Violet Flowers .....lb. 1.25 — 1.35
Fused Cones .....oz. .50 — .53	Carbonate .....lb. .55 — .60	Wahoo, Bark of Root .....lb. .45 — .50
Nucleinate .....oz. .60 — .65	Chloride .....lb. .55 — .60	Bark of Tree .....lb. .25 — .30
Oxide .....oz. 1.05 — 1.10	Iodide .....oz. .40 — .45	Walnut Leaves .....lb. .20 — .25
Simaruba, Bark of Root.....lb. .24 — .30	Lactate .....lb. .15 — .20	Water Pepper .....lb. .20 — .25
Skullcap Leaves .....lb. .32 — .40	Nitrate, dry .....lb. .40 — .45	Wax, Bay .....lb. .26 — .30
Powdered .....lb. .29 — .34	Granular, C. P. ....lb. — —	Bees, yellow .....lb. .42 — .50
Skunk Cabbage .....lb. .20 — .25	Peroxide (Hydrated) .....lb. 2.75 — 3.00	Carnauba, No 1 .....lb. .20 — .24
Smilacin (Resinoid) .....oz. — 3.00	Salicylate .....lb. 3.15 — 3.25	Japan .....lb. .50 — .60
Snakeroot, Canada .....lb. .35 — .50	Strophanthus Seed, brown.....lb. 2.50 — 2.75	White Hellebore Root .....lb. .23 — .30
Soap, Castile, green .....lb. .16 — .17	Green .....lb. — —	Powdered .....lb. .26 — .30
Mottled, genuine .....lb. .15 — .17	Powdered .....lb. — —	White Pine Bark .....lb. .15 — .20
White, Cont's .....lb. .18 — .20	Strychnine, Acetate, 1-8th oz. 1.90 — 2.00	Whiting .....lb. .04 — .05
Soap, soft, green .....lb. — .25	Alk., powd., 1-8th oz. v.....oz. 1.70 — 1.80	Wild Cherry Bark .....lb. .12 — .16
Soda, Caustic, purified fused.....lb. .30 — .40	Arsenate .....oz. — 2.00	Ground .....lb. .14 — .18
Soap Tree Bark, whole.....lb. .12 — .16	Arsenite .....oz. — 2.00	Willow Bark, black .....lb. — .18
Cut .....lb. .20 — .24	Glycophosphate, ½-oz. v.oz. — 3.05	White .....lb. — .18
Powdered .....lb. .18 — .24	Hypophosphite .....oz. — 2.25	Wintergreen Leaves .....lb. .20 — .26
Sodium, Acetate .....lb. .18 — .22	Nitrate, 1-8th oz. v.....oz. — 2.05	Winter's Bark .....lb. .65 — .75
Arsenate .....lb. .25 — .60	Phosphate .....oz. — 2.05	Witch Hazel, Extract, dou-ble Dist. ....gal. .70 — .80
Arsenite, pure .....lb. .65 — .75	Sulphate, 1-8th oz. v.....oz. — 1.65	Barrels .....gal. .55 — .65
Benzoate .....lb. 9.00 — 9.75	Sublimine, S. & G.....oz. — .50	Witch Hazel Leaves .....lb. .15 — .20
Bicarbonate .....lb. .024 — .06	Sugar of Milk, pow'd .....lb. .25 — .30	Wormseed (Chenopodium) .....lb. .16 — .18
Bichromate .....lb. .40 — .45	1-lb. cartons .....lb. .28 — .33	Levant (Santonica) .....lb. 1.25 — 1.30
C.P., powdered .....oz. .08 — .10	Sulfonal, Bayer .....oz. — 1.10	Wormwood Herb .....lb. .25 — .30
Bitartrate .....lb. .80 — .90	L. & F. ....oz. — 1.10	Xerophorum .....lb. — —
Bromide .....lb. .85 — 1.05	Sulphonmethane, U.S.P. ....lb. 15.00 — 16.00	Yellow Dock Root .....lb. .16 — .22
Calcodylate .....lb. .40 — 4.40	Sulphonethylmeth, U.S.P. ....lb. 17.00 — 20.00	Zinc, Acetate, 1-lb. bots.....lb. .50 — .70
Carbon (Sal Soda).....100 lbs. 1.50 — 1.75	Sulphothyl .....lb. — .35	Benzoate .....oz. .40 — .60
C.P., cryst., U.S.P. ....lb. .13 — .15	Sulphur Chloride .....lb. — .50	Bromide .....lb. .35 — .40
Dried purified .....lb. .16 — .18	Iodide .....oz. .35 — .42	Chloride, fused .....lb. .50 — 1.00
Granulated .....lb. .024 — .04	Flowers .....lb. .04 — .08	Granulated .....lb. .30 — .55
Chlorate .....lb. .45 — .75	Lac. precipitated .....lb. .03 — .06	Iodide .....oz. .37 — .44
Chloride, C. P. ....lb. .15 — .18	Roll .....lb. .09 — .12	Metallic C.P. ....lb. .45 — .50
Cinnamate .....oz. .35 — .40	Washed .....lb. .09 — .12	Gran., free from As. ....lb. .60 — 1.60
Citrate .....lb. .75 — .85	Sumac bark .....lb. .12 — .16	Hypophosphite .....lb. .22 — .25
Cyanide .....lb. .40 — .55	Summer Savory Leaves .....lb. .35 — .40	Lactophosphate .....oz. — .60
Glycerophosphate, 75 p.c. ....oz. .18 — .22	Sunflower Seeds .....lb. .08 — .12	Oxide, American, U.S.P. ....lb. .35 — .60
Hypophosphite .....lb. 1.00 — 1.20	Talcum, powdered .....lb. .04 — .06	Eng. Hubbuck's .....lb. .50 — .55
Hyposulphite, cryst. ....lb. .04 — .06	Purified .....lb. .16 — .20	Peroxide .....lb. 2.70 — 2.80
Kegs, 112 lbs. ....lb. .024 — .06	Tamarinds .....kegs 2.75 — 3.00	Phenate .....oz. — .25
Granular .....lb. .024 — .06	Tannalbin .....oz. — .85	Phenosulphonate .....lb. 1.10 — 1.20
Iodide (oz. 37-45) .....lb. 5.15 — 5.75	Tannoform .....oz. — .50	Permanganate .....oz. — .45
Lactophosphate .....oz. .14 — .18	Tar, Barbadoes .....gal. .60 — .70	Phosphide .....oz. .50 — .75
Metabisulphite, 1 lb. c.b. 9.....lb. — .70	No. Carolina, pt. cans.....doz. — .85	Phosphate .....lb. — 2.00
Nitrate .....lb. .17 — .30	Tartar Emetic .....lb. .65 — .80	Salicylate .....lb. — .60
Nitrite .....lb. — 1.00	Terebene (Optic. inact.).....lb. .65 — .70	Stearate .....lb. — .10
Oxalate .....lb. 1.50 — 1.75	Terpin Hydrate, 1-lb. car.....lb. — .75	Sulphate, crystals .....lb. .18 — .25
Perborate .....lb. .55 — .60	Terpinol .....lb. — 2.00	C.P. ....lb. — .25
Permanganate, techn. ....lb. .40 — .50	Thalline sulphate .....oz. — 2.75	Valerate .....lb. 7.00 — 7.75
Phenolsulphonate .....lb. 1.10 — 1.25	Thallium-Acetate, 15 gr. v.....ea. — .35	Oz. ....oz. .45 — .53
	Theobromine .....oz. — 1.70	
	Theocin .....oz. — 2.70	

Exportations of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Following is a list of the principal exports of drugs, chemicals, etc., at the Port of New York, from September 2 to September 11, inclusive

ACID, ACETIC—2,278 lbs., \$267, Mexico; 8,068 lbs., \$1,593, Argentina; 2,176 lbs., \$373, Venezuela; 95 lbs., \$21, Dutch East Indies; 52 lbs., \$11, Colombia; 1,265 lbs., \$164, New Zealand; 3,500 lbs., \$1,254, Italy; \$9,830 lbs., \$18,770, England; 50 lbs., \$12, Panama; 106 lbs., \$26, Cuba; 4,611 lbs., \$923, Brazil; 25 lbs., \$3, Nicaragua; 854 lbs., \$102, Cuba.	lbs., \$5, Ecuador; 10,684 lbs., \$329, Panama; 500 lbs., \$15, Salvador; \$46,700 lbs., \$21,735, Cuba; 132,000 lbs., \$4,500, Argentina; 11,000 lbs., \$330, Brazil; 60,000 lbs., \$1,558, Cuba; 5,750 lbs., \$165, Australia; 4,000 lbs., \$68, San Domingo; 19,135 lbs., \$954, Brazil; 88,220 lbs., \$2,605, Chile; 2,540 lbs., \$62, Venezuela; 11,200 lbs., \$330, China; 224,000 lbs., \$7,079, Australia.	HYDROGEN PEROXIDE—\$66, Mexico; \$67, Jamaica; \$20, Trinidad; \$443, Cuba; \$14, Brazil; \$262, Cuba; \$211, Chile; \$14, Ecuador; \$15, Peru; \$19, Venezuela, \$17, Mexico; \$9, Cuba; \$362, Colombia; \$24, Peru.
ACID, BORIC—450 lbs., \$76, Russia in Europe; 112,000 lbs., \$13,720, England; 4,356 lbs., \$527, Cuba; 300 lbs., \$66, San Domingo; 200 lbs., \$31, Colombia; 80 lbs., \$13, Salvador; 300 lbs., \$45, Cuba; 217 lbs., \$33, Bermuda; 750 lbs., \$80, Australia; 415 lbs., \$98, Nicaragua; 100 lbs., \$15, Cuba; 1,177 lbs., \$1,625, Australia.	CARBON, BISULPHIDE—\$108, Colombia; \$45, Cuba.	LEAD, ACETATE—\$536, Salvador; \$12, San Domingo.
ACID, CARBOLIC—10 lbs., \$7, Cuba; 135 lbs., \$99, Colombia; 362 lbs., \$417, Argentina; 10 lbs., \$9, Salvador; 439 lbs., \$350, Italy; 50 lbs., \$40, Netherlands; 2,000 lbs., \$1,300, Spain.	CARBON, TETRACHLORIDE—\$16.151, France CASTOR OIL—5 gals., \$8, British West Indies. CHLORAL, HYDRATE—\$1,500, France.	LIME, ACETATE—111,371 lbs., \$7,575, Netherlands; 229,933 lbs., \$16,095, Netherlands; 53,033 lbs., \$3,712, France.
ACID, CITRIC—6,720 lbs., \$5,200, Russia in Europe; 57 lbs., \$26, Colombia; 497 lbs., \$308, Cuba; 20 lbs., \$20, San Domingo; 800 lbs., \$548, Russia in Europe; 25 lbs., \$17, Cuba; 460 lbs., \$308, Australia.	CHLOROFORM—\$121, Mexico; \$28, Trinidad; \$40, Cuba; \$4, San Domingo; \$35, Chile; \$3, Salvador; \$58, Newfoundland; \$7, Cuba; \$12, Colombia; \$119, Australia; \$168, Cuba; \$17, Argentina.	LIME, CHLORIDE—\$309, Panama; \$2,908, Argentina.
ACID, LACTIC—142 lbs., \$42, Cuba.	CHLORINE—11,335 lbs., \$1,700, France.	MENTHOL—\$17,000, England; \$4, Salvador.
ACID, MURIATIC—336 lbs., \$25, Mexico; 4,557 lbs., \$76, Cuba; 6,278 lbs., \$204, San Domingo; 216 lbs., \$22, Costa Rica; 196 lbs., \$31, Colombia; 30 lbs., \$4, Ecuador; 363 lbs., \$32, Mexico; 48 lbs., \$3, Colombia; 5,866 lbs., \$414, San Domingo; 11,175 lbs., \$400, Brazil.	COCOA BUTTER—\$60, Mexico; \$44.14, France COCOANUT OIL—\$93, Honduras; \$2,245, Cuba.	OPIUM—\$50, Mexico; \$165, Bolivia; \$3,000, Costa Rica; \$329, Colombia; \$96, Salvador; \$13, British West Indies.
ACID, OXALIC—1079 lbs., \$585, Argentina; 55 lbs., \$33, Salvador; 708 lbs., \$425, Cuba.	COPPER, SULPHATE—450 lbs., \$47, Venezuela; 500 lbs., \$74, Jamaica; 1,800 lbs., \$220, Canada; 11,000 lbs., \$1,238, Brazil.	PEPPERMINT OIL—1,260 lbs., \$2,331, England; 567 lbs., \$1,418, China; 360 lbs., \$774, France; 600 lbs., \$1,110, England.
ACID, PHOSPHORIC—1,330 lbs., \$450, Australia; 490 lbs., \$168, Australia.	CREAM OF TARTAR—\$41, Guatemala; \$46, Brazil; \$6, Venezuela; \$164, Cuba; \$18, Bermuda; \$46, Salvador; \$51, Mexico; \$71, Nicaragua.	PERFUMERY—\$99, Denmark; \$82, Italy; \$2,840, England; \$200, Honduras; \$270, Panama; \$33, Mexico; \$129, Jamaica; \$15, Trinidad; \$57, British West Indies; \$170, Cuba; \$26, San Domingo; \$1,071, Brazil; \$87, Colombia; \$1,469, Ecuador; \$620, Peru; \$196, Venezuela; \$346, Straits Settlements; \$1,009, Hongkong; \$3,727, Australia; \$339, New Zealand; \$17,653, Philippine Islands; \$3,347, Netherlands; \$49, Nicaragua; \$441, Panama; \$379, Salvador; \$325, Jamaica; \$746, Cuba; \$84, Dutch West Indies; \$318, Argentina; \$321, Brazil; \$31, Colombia; \$109, Ecuador; \$440, Cuba; \$252, Uruguay; \$117, Venezuela; \$36, British India; \$110, British West Africa; \$80, Netherlands; \$410, Norway; \$350, Spain; \$82, Bermuda; \$186, Panama; \$117, Mexico; \$189, Newfoundland; \$105, Barbados; \$325, Jamaica; \$126, British West Indies; \$91, Cuba; \$111, Danish West Indies; \$102, Argentina; \$284, Brazil; \$310, Chile; \$618, Colombia; \$336, British Guiana; \$21, Peru; \$260, China; \$8,307, Australia; \$1,416, British South Africa.
ACID, PYROGALLIC—36 lbs., \$9, Cuba; 600 lbs., \$960, England.	DEXTRINE—1,400 lbs., \$56, Ecuador; \$40,320 lbs., \$1,262, Chile; \$134,400 lbs., \$5,376, England; 1,500 lbs., \$53, China; 2,500 lbs., \$162, Australia.	PETROLEUM JELLY—\$1129, France; \$6,293, England; \$17, Panama; \$143, Mexico; \$427, Jamaica; \$34, Cuba; \$85, Peru; \$119, Straits Settlements; \$54, New Zealand; \$161, Philippine Islands; \$59, Panama; \$1,496, Argentina; \$42, Brazil; \$72, Chile; \$113, Peru; \$360, Uruguay; \$12, Venezuela; \$218, Australia; \$120, New Zealand; \$110, Netherlands; \$240, Norway; \$250, Salvador; \$970, Mexico; \$29, Newfoundland; \$122, Trinidad; \$21, British West Indies; \$7, Danish West Indies; \$97, British Guiana; \$36, Peru; \$61, China; \$497, Australia; \$13, British South Africa; \$3,313, England; \$42, Cuba; \$23, Argentina; \$432, Brazil; \$116, Chile; \$350, Peru; \$152, Uruguay; \$329, China; \$948, Australia.
ACID, SALICYLIC—3,800 lbs., \$3,400, Italy; 206 lbs., \$341, Cuba; 1,536 lbs., \$3,020, Italy; 5 lbs., \$18, Salvador; 20 lbs., \$56, Australia; 224 lbs., \$599, Australia.	DYES AND DYESTUFFS—\$535, France; \$175, England; \$3,362, Mexico; \$71, Cuba; \$22, Colombia; \$462, Venezuela; \$3,110, Siam; \$1,172, Philippine Islands; \$1,575, Cuba; \$1,570, Argentina; \$33, Colombia; \$2,797, Spain; \$374, England; \$7, Mexico; \$2,060, Australia; \$1,256, France; \$625, Cuba; \$6,000, Argentina; \$487, Australia.	POTASSIUM BICROMATE—7,795 lbs., \$3,275, Argentina; 8,879 lbs., \$3,608, Argentina; 4,741 lbs., \$2,175, France.
ACID, SULPHURIC—5,060 lbs., \$2,277, Italy; 66,614 lbs., \$17,777, England; 100 lbs., \$24, Panama; 277 lbs., \$7, Colombia; 293 lbs., \$24, British West Indies; 150 lbs., \$13, Colombia; 52 lbs., \$3, Ecuador; 365 lbs., \$37, Cuba; 76 lbs., \$10, Bolivia.	EYEWOOD EXTRACTS—\$100, Italy; \$300, Russia in Europe; \$12,995, England; \$4,260, Brazil; \$750, Ecuador; \$805, Australia; \$39, Cuba; \$3,071, Brazil; \$33, Cuba; \$351, Chile; \$816, Uruguay.	POTASSIUM CHLORATE—6,720 lbs., \$3,762, Brazil; 336 lbs., \$151, Costa Rica; 112 lbs., \$78, Colombia; 1,880 lbs., \$540, Cuba; 1,232 lbs., \$672, Colombia.
ACID, TARTARIC—26 lbs., \$21, Brazil; 57 lbs., \$25, Colombia; 2,653 lbs., \$1,700, Cuba; 220 lbs., \$149, Colombia; 76 lbs., \$54, Salvador; 111 lbs., \$77, Mexico; 50 lbs., \$34, Cuba.	EPSOM SALTS—3,000 lbs., \$81, Guatemala; 112 lbs., \$4, Honduras; 97 lbs., \$3, Panama; 100 lbs., \$7, Meico; 287 lbs., \$9, Jamaica; 370 lbs., \$17, Cuba; 1,000 lbs., \$50, Venezuela; 100 lbs., \$4, Panama; 100 lbs., \$4, Colombia; 625 lbs., \$23, Guatemala; 323 lbs., \$12, Salvador; 500 lbs., \$29, Colombia; 752 lbs., \$39, Nicaragua.	POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE—170 lbs., \$177, Cuba; 2 lbs., \$40, Colombia.
ALCOHOL—6,972 gals., \$1,761, France; 30 gals., \$15, Philippine Islands; 364,159 gals., \$144,030, France; 30,115 lbs., \$10,707, Italy; 209,466 gals., \$79,111, France.	ETHER—\$20, Argentina; \$16, Colombia; \$201, Cuba.	QUICKSILVER—2,934 lbs., \$2,800, England; 1,380 lbs., \$1,590, Netherlands; 22 lbs., \$29, Brazil; 375 lbs., \$292, French Guiana.
ALCOHOL WOOD—600 gals., \$294, New Zealand; 10 gals., \$5, Philippine Islands; 95 gals., \$50, Bermuda.	ETHER, SULPHURIC—\$5, San Domingo; \$7, Argentina.	QUININE—\$160, Brazil; \$718, Colombia, \$885, Colombia.
ALUMINUM SULPHATE—\$5, Colombia; \$1,971, Netherlands.	FLAVORING EXTRACTS—\$14, Italy; \$29, Mexico; \$40, Jamaica; \$30, British West Indies; \$69, Cuba; \$51, Venezuela; \$37, Panama; \$98, Cuba; \$33, Argentina; \$74, Venezuela; \$119, British India.	ROOTS AND HERBS—\$930, Italy; \$200, Norway; \$2,854, England; \$18, Trinidad; \$22, Costa Rica; \$17, Colombia; \$3, Ecuador; \$411, Russia in Europe; \$113, Spain; \$2,800, England; \$9, Salvador; \$5, British West Indies; \$36, Colombia; \$465, France; \$1,947, England; \$37, Venezuela; \$521, Australia.
AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS—\$75, Mexico; \$231, Jamaica, \$7,820, Argentina; \$53, Venezuela; \$1,461, France; \$137, Brazil.	FORMALDEHYDE—1,000 lbs., \$270, Philippine Islands; 110 lbs., \$21, Salvador; \$4,652 lbs., \$4,036, Russia in Europe; 2,550 lbs., \$309, British Guiana; 13,260 lbs., \$1,660, Australia.	SALOL—2,700 lbs., \$11,385, England; 35 lbs., \$273, Brazil.
AMMONIA AQUA—\$25, Cuba; \$7, Colombia; \$56, Venezuela.	GINSENG—4 lbs., \$7, Straits Settlements.	SALT PETER—2,000 lbs., \$545, Cuba; 2,000 lbs., \$535, Venezuela; 600 lbs., \$180, Costa Rica; 500 lbs., \$137, Colombia; 5,551 lbs., \$1,379, Siam.
AMMONIAC, SAL—50 lbs., \$10, Cuba; 15,600 lbs., \$2,851, Argentina; 20 lbs., \$3, Colombia.	GLUCOSE—610,200 lbs., \$15,012, England; \$1,630 lbs., \$1,738, Scotland; 1,337 lbs., \$40, Cuba; 2,569 lbs., \$128, Australia; 23,886 lbs., \$598, Philippine Islands; 41,600 lbs., \$985, England; 772,920 lbs., \$19,015, Scotland; 67,800 lbs., \$1,668, France; \$1,360 lbs., \$2,002, Norway; 1,468,548 lbs., \$36,697, England; 2,716 lbs., \$82, British Guiana; 23,461 lbs., \$659, China.	SODA ASH—334,383 lbs., \$10,250, Denmark; 195,616 lbs., \$5,597, Italy; 655,505 lbs., \$19,154, Sweden; 280 lbs., \$8, Panama; 4,200 lbs., \$95, Cuba; 15,223 lbs., \$460, Brazil; 8,552 lbs., \$245, Venezuela; 1,250 lbs., \$14, Panama; 287,550
AMMONIUM, NITRATE—\$36,000, Italy; \$605, Australia; \$39,259, France.	GLYCERIN—700 lbs., \$369, Mexico; 63 lbs., \$37, Jamaica; 200 lbs., \$105, Bolivia; 1,000 lbs., \$420, Venezuela; 1,708 lbs., \$574, Philippine Islands; 75 lbs., \$38, England; 50 lbs., \$30, Panama; 1,009 lbs., \$596, Cuba; 200 lbs., \$96, Dutch West Indies; 222 lbs., \$131, Colombia; 2,700 lbs., \$1,193, Uruguay; 30 lbs., \$26, Guatemala; 150 lbs., \$62, Cuba; 104 lbs., \$47, Peru; 50 lbs., \$32, Nicaragua; 2,759 lbs., \$1,038, Mexico; 1,105 lbs., \$595, Cuba; 362 lbs., \$208, Argentina.	
AMMONIUM, SULPHATE—\$19, Costa Rica.	HEXAMETHYLENETETRAMINE — \$297, France.	
ANTIMONY SALTS—\$255, Peru.		
BALSAMS—\$7,209, England.		
BARK EXTRACTS—\$41, Cuba; \$427, England.		
BISMUTH, SUBNITRATE—\$18, Salvador.		
BORAX—\$43 Cuba; \$1,860, Sweden; \$45, Panama; \$931, Cuba; \$27, Colombia; \$2,134, France; \$11, Salvador; \$103, Mexico; \$600, Cuba; \$179, Brazil.		
CALCIUM, CARBIDE—2,000 lbs., \$60, Costa Rica; 10,700 lbs., \$300, Mexico; 60 lbs., \$3, San Domingo; 29,392 lbs., \$806, Brazil; 120		

Exportations—Cont'd

lbs., \$12,326, Cuba; 80,565 lbs., \$2,482, Argentina; 8,725 lbs., \$259, Brazil; 4,422 lbs., \$148, Colombia; 111,900 lbs., \$3,225, Italy; 181,308 lbs., \$5,210, Norway; 709,951 lbs., \$22,605, Sweden; 494,207 lbs., \$14,901, Cuba.

SODA, CAUSTIC—219,696 lbs., \$11,932, France; 292,147 lbs., \$13,018, Italy; 39,215 lbs., \$1,455, Mexico; 70,650 lbs., \$2,626, Cuba; 49,493 lbs., \$2,493, Brazil; 3,360 lbs., \$165, Colombia; 6,059 lbs., \$190, Venezuela; 70,000 lbs., \$4,000, Straits Settlements; 76,846 lbs., \$3,199, Hongkong; 4,355 lbs., \$347, Japan; 2,500 lbs., \$161, Philippine Islands; 1,493 lbs., \$56, Panama; 31,763 lbs., \$1,030, Cuba; 23,100 lbs., \$858, San Domingo; 179,208 lbs., \$7,943, Argentina; 78,684 lbs., \$3,149, Chile; 17,620 lbs., \$687, Colombia; 1,350 lbs., \$54, Venezuela; 34,202 lbs., \$1,532, Australia; 22,493 lbs., \$1,008, New Zealand; 136,642 lbs., \$7,993, Italy; 22,320 lbs., \$890, Norway; 1,426 lbs., \$70, Spain; 114,246 lbs., \$3,692, England; 15,923 lbs., \$820, Colombia; 18,434 lbs., \$751, Brazil; 244,318 lbs., \$12,185, Australia; 135,944 lbs., \$7,969, France; 6,728 lbs., \$3,387, England; 40,500 lbs., \$1,842, Costa Rica; 235,354 lbs., \$16,865, Cuba; 67,958 lbs., \$2,680, Brazil; 4,332 lbs., \$204, Peru; 383,002 lbs., \$19,726, Australia.

SODA, SAL—625 lbs., \$10, Panama; 804 lbs., \$9, Jamaica; 1,025 lbs., \$13, Costa Rica; 2,500 lbs., \$32, Panama; 37,875 lbs., \$384, Cuba; 375 lbs., \$6, Dutch West Indies; 375 lbs., \$6, Bermuda; 125 lbs., \$3, British West Indies;

125 lbs., \$3, Danish West Indies; 36,375 lbs., \$364, Cuba.

SODIUM ACETATE—110 lbs., \$17, Australia; 2,134 lbs., \$299, Mexico.

SODIUM BICARBONATE—111 lbs., \$3, Honduras; 2,429 lbs., \$124, Mexico; 4,230 lbs., \$75, Jamaica; 1,344 lbs., \$32, Trinidad; 17,295 lbs., \$378, Cuba; 500 lbs., \$11, Venezuela; 750 lbs., \$15, Costa Rica; 448 lbs., \$11, Honduras; 112,036 lbs., \$1,501, Cuba; 560 lbs., \$15, San Domingo; 2,000 lbs., \$79, Argentina; 111 lbs., \$3, Ecuador; 2,000 lbs., \$42, Jamaica; 36 lbs., \$3, British West Indies; 560 lbs., \$13, Cuba; 896 lbs., \$21, Colombia; 336 lbs., \$8, China; 20,000 lbs., \$6,400, Italy; 11,418 lbs., \$6,751, Spain; 22,475 lbs., \$6,560, Switzerland; 6,639 lbs., \$1,345, England; 200 lbs., \$5, Nicaragua.

SODIUM BICHROMATE—151,560 lbs., \$21,320, France; 11,003 lbs., \$5,450, France.

SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE—225 lbs., \$7, Venezuela; 20,000 lbs., \$443, Sweden; 100 lbs., \$3, Honduras; 5,250 lbs., \$119, Argentina; 200 lbs., \$3, Venezuela; 5,550 lbs., \$67, Sweden; 2,500 lbs., \$54, Cuba.

SODIUM PHOSPHATE—91,392 lbs., \$10,109, Australia; 22,500 lbs., \$3,150, New Zealand; 366 lbs., \$23, England; 165 lbs., \$8, Colombia; 125 lbs., \$11, New Zealand; 50 lbs., \$7, Nicaragua.

SODIUM SALTS—\$1,100, England; \$121, Mexico; \$12, Jamaica; \$15, British West Indies; \$52, Venezuela; \$1,099, China; \$2,062, Straits Settlements; \$11, Costa Rica; \$19, Panama; \$19, Dutch West Indies; \$3, San Domingo; \$122, Argentina; \$330, Australia; \$1,085, Italy; \$5, Bermuda; \$18, Salvador; \$147, Mexico; \$8, British West Indies; \$39, Danish West In-

dies; \$325, Australia; \$1,500, France; \$38, Costa Rica; \$19, Cuba; \$60, Brazil; \$10, China.

SODIUM SALICYLATE—200 lbs., \$500, Netherlands; 9,023 lbs., \$17,326, England; 55 lbs., \$135, Brazil; 324 lbs., \$1,022, Australia; 112 lbs., \$336, Australia.

SODIUM SILICATE—4,480 lbs., \$168, England; 109,117 lbs., \$5,087, Jamaica; 26,748 lbs., \$433, Cuba; 571 lbs., \$20, Venezuela; 5,859 lbs., \$235, Cuba; 18,564 lbs., \$230, San Domingo; 1,190 lbs., \$50, Colombia; 2,457 lbs., \$105, Nicaragua; 4,221 lbs., \$120, Costa Rica.

SODIUM SULPHATE—2,968 lbs., \$50, Guatemala; 22,440 lbs., \$230, Uruguay; 189 lbs., \$4, Venezuela.

SODIUM SULPHIDE—6,728 lbs., \$252, Brazil; 5,195 lbs., \$126, Brazil.

SODIUM SULPHITE—3,498 lbs., \$270, Australia.

SPONGES—120 lbs., \$125, England; 1,276 lbs., \$1,554, Argentina; 15 lbs., \$30, Uruguay; 2,025 lbs., \$1,400, Venezuela; 4 lbs., \$6, British East Indies; 2,600 lbs., \$3,910, Italy; 415 lbs., \$960, Brazil; 143 lbs., \$120, Siam.

SULPHUR—10 tons, \$352, Cuba; 1 ton, \$55, Peru.

TRINITROTOLUOL—100,000 lbs., \$100,000, France; 195,284 lbs., \$200,000, France; 131,800 lbs., \$127,846, Russia in Europe.

ZINC OXIDE—11,305 lbs., \$1,155, Scotland; 660 lbs., \$60, Jamaica; 4,650 lbs., \$684, Straits Settlements; 2,310 lbs., \$274, Mexico; 10,200 lbs., \$1,033, Newfoundland.

Importations of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Following is a list of the principal imports of drugs, chemicals, etc., at the Port of New York, from September 2 to September 11, inclusive

ACIDS—60 drs. cresylic, Condensite Co., Hull.
50 csks., cresylic, Nat'l Aniline & Chemical Co., London.
10 csks., formic, R. J. Keller, Bordeaux.

ALBUMEN—93 cs., A. Klipstein & Co., Shanghai.
50 cs., egg, W. K. John & Co., Shanghai.
119 cs., Nat'l City Bank, Shanghai.
50 cs., Bankers Trust Co., Shanghai.
367 cs., 339 cs., egg, powdered, Nat'l Bank of Commerce, Shanghai.
59 bxs., egg, yolk, 5 bxs., dried eggs, J. C. Layton, Shanghai.
245 cs., yolk powder, 380 cs., Winter, Son & Co., Shanghai.
112 cs., 225 cs., egg yolk, Nat'l City Bank, Hankow.
50 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Kobe.
56 cs., G. Amsinck & Co., Tientsin.

ALUM—50 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Kobe.

ARGOLS—24 csks., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Genoa.

AMMONIUM, CARBONATE—20 csks., Stanley, Jordon & Co., Liverpool.

AMMONIUM, MURIATE—40 cs., Grasselli Chemical Co., Liverpool.

BALSAM—2 bbls., Peru, Brown Bros. & Co., Kobe.

3 cs., copaiba, G. Amsinck & Co., Puerto Colombia.

53 cs., copaiba, Suzarte & Whitney, Maracaibo.

16 cs., copaiba, Heilbron, Wolff & Co., Cartagena.

BARK—27 bs., medicinal, Smith, Kline & French, Marseilles.

20 bs., medicinal, Cohen & Co., Nassau.

BEANS—10 cs., vanilla, H. Marquardt & Co., Vera Cruz.

79 cs., vanilla, P. Tremari, Vera Cruz.

31 cs., vanilla, H. Marquardt & Co., Vera Cruz.

BISMUTH METAL—7 cs., McKesson & Robbins, London.

BITTER WOOD—75 tons, J. E. Kerr & Co., Port Antonio.

CAMPOR—250 cs., Irving Nat'l Bank, Kobe.

100 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Kobe.

125 cs., Frost & Condill, London.

CARBONATE—16 bbls., J. L. & D. S. Riker, Liverpool.

CARDAMOMS—13 cs., McKesson & Robbins, London.

CASEIN—210 bgs., Warehouse Mercantile Co., London.

250 bgs., Richard & Guenter Co., London.

200 bgs., 100 sacks, A. Klipstein & Co., Bordeaux.

2,620 bgs., Casein Mfg. Co., Buenos Ayres.

2,000 bgs., Warehouse Mercantile Co., Buenos Ayres.

750 bgs., Nat'l City Bank of New York, Buenos Ayres.

COCAINE—2 cs., Mallinckrodt Chemical Co., London.

COPRA—8,580 bgs., Balfour, Williamson & Co., Manila.

1 bg., New York & West India Trad'g Co., Kingston.

8 bgs., L. Scheppe & Co., Nuevitas.

CUTTLEFISH BONE—10 pkgs., A. Martelli, Genoa.

DYES AND DYESTUFFS—1 bg., annatto, J. E. Kerr & Co., Port Antonio.

4 csks., orchil liquor, F. Bredt & Co., London.

80 pgs., aniline, Bank of Montreal, Vera Cruz.

14 pgs., Badische Co., Vera Cruz.

37 sks., cochineal, Mercantile Nat'l Bank, South Pacific.

41 sks., cochineal, Neuss, Hesslein & Co., South Pacific.

25 chests, indigo, Cone Export & Comm'l Co., London.

11 chests, indigo, Geigy-ter Meer Co., London.

50 csks., 50 cs., indigo, A. Klipstein & Co., Bordeaux.

4 bgs., annatto, New York & West India Trad'g Co., Kingston.

10 csks., orchil liquor, J. L. McKenna & Co., Liverpool.

10 csks., orchil liquor, W. A. Ross & Co., Liverpool.

ESSENCES—20 cs., George Lueders & Co., Marseilles.

2 cs., Rockhill & Vietor, Marseilles.

38 cs., orange, Gillespie Bros., Kingston.

ESSENTIAL OILS—1 cs., Fritzsche Bros., London.

45 csks., A. Chiris Co., Marseilles.

5 cs., Dodge & Olcott Co., Marseilles.

7 cs., Ungerer & Co., Marseilles.

8 cs., Dodge & Olcott Co., Marseilles.

11 cs., Lehn & Fink, Marseilles.

9 drs., citronella, Edward Hill's Sons & Co., Colombo.

FLOWERS—17 bgs., chamomile, McKesson & Robbins, Leghorn.

25 bs., various, Brown Bros. & Co., Kobe.

103 bs., various, J. L. Hopkins & Co., Bilbao.

55 bs., various, A. Joensson, Bilbao.

57 bs., chamomile, A. Stallman & Co., Genoa.

30 bs., linden, Brown Bros. & Co., Genoa.

GALL NUTS—70 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Kobe.

GELATIN—10 cs., Jas. P. Smith & Co., London.

GLYCERIN—5 drs., Stallman & Co., St. John's, N. F.

39 csks., Marx & Rawolle, Marseilles.

36 drs., Marx & Rawolle, Buenos Ayres.

13 drs., Nat'l City Bank, Montevideo.

GUAYALE EXTRACT—116 bgs., C. Tennant & Sons, Tampico.

GUMS—6 cs., tragacanth, McKesson & Robbins.

13 cs., tragacanth, Com'l & Com'l Nat'l Bank, London.

6 cs., asafetida, McKeown & Robbins, London.

40 bgs., Thurston & Braidich, Marseilles.

15 sacks, zapote, Mark & Schaefer Co., South Pacific.

HERBS—14 bs., dried medicinal, J. L. Hopkins & Co., Leghorn.

5 bgs., medicinal, J. L. Hopkins & Co., Vera Cruz.

56 pgs., medicinal, De Rostaing & Co., Genoa.

IODINE—308 pgs., S. E. Nash & L. Watjen, South Pacific.

193 kegs, S. E. Nash & L. Watjen, South Pacific.

JUICES—10 punches; lime, J. E. Kerr & Co., Port Antonio.

300 cs., lime, T. A. Headley, Liverpool.

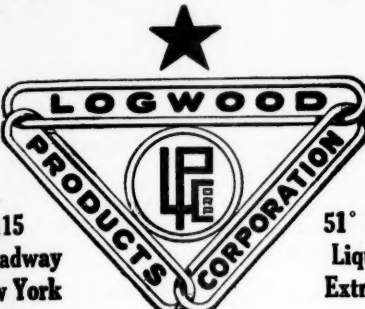
2 cs., pineapple, J. Vidal, Havana.

LEAVES—86 bs., coltsfoot, 4 bs., orris, Smith, Kline & French Co., Leghorn.

182 cs., Bayersdorfer Co., Marseilles.

243 bs. wine, Tartar Chemical Co., Marseilles.

47 bs., digitalis, Buhel & Zeckow, Bilbao.



LOGWOOD PRODUCTS CORPORATION

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Importations—Cont'd

140 bs., digitalis, A. Joensson, Bilbao.
2 cs., medicinal, J. Menendez & Co., Puerto Colombia.

LOGWOOD—
38 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons, logwood, 250 $\frac{1}{4}$ tons roots, A. S. Lascelles & Co., Kingston.
36 csks., extract, American Dyewood Co., Kingston.
50 tons, 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ cwt., Car Co. Corp., Kingston.

LYCOPODIUM—
8 cs., Lehn & Fink, London.

MALT EXTRACT—
11 pgs., Thos. Nevin, London.

MAGNESIUM CHLORIDE—
6 csks., Pacific Coast Borax Co., Glasgow.

MEDICINAL & MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPARATIONS—
10 cs., medicine, L. Stone, Leghorn.
12 cs., medicine, I. Personine, Leghorn.
7 cs., medicine, M. Monticello, Leghorn.
4 cs., drugs, Dodge & Olcott Co., London.
10 cs., medicine, Thos. Nevin, London.
3 kegs, drugs, Mallinckrodt Chem. Co., London.

15 bbls., drugs, Lehn & Fink, London.
7 cs., drugs, Kidder, Peabody & Co., Mar-seilles.

59 cs., medicinal, United Fruit Co., Genoa.
20 cs., medicine, Vandegrift & Co., Genoa.
18 cs., medicine, Gerhard & Hey, Genoa.
26 pgs., drugs, Brown Bros. & Co., Havre.

MERCURY—
12 kegs, Maitland, Cappell & Co., Tampico.
6 flasks, Graham, Hinckley & Co., Vera Cruz.
7 bottles, G. Amsinck & Co., Vera Cruz.

MYROBALANS—
11,777 pockets, Haley, Hammond & Co., Calcutta.
2,400 pockets, British Consul, Calcutta.

OILS—
1 drum, rapeseed, O. Holse, Hull.
3 csks., fusel, Reade, Holliday & Sons, Hull.
28 bbls., castor, E. F. Drew & Co., Hull.
150 bbls., tanked cod oil, Swan & Finch Co., St. John's, N. F.
100 bbls., cod oil, W. S. Job Co., St. John's, N. F.
233 csks., palm, Colgate & Co., Liverpool.
10 cs., nut, G. Lueders & Co., Marseilles.
103 drs., 400 csks., palm, J. Holt & Co., Cotonou.
1,400 cs., peanut, Mitsui & Co., Shanghai.
2,000 cs., camphor, Equitable Trust Co., Kobe.
500 bbls., rapeseed, Brown Bros. & Co., Kobe.
10,000 cs., ground nut, Mitsui & Co., Kobe.
80 bbls., 200 csks., cod oil, Swan & Finch, Co., St. John's, N. F.

25 bbls., codliver, McKesson & Robbins, St. John's, N. F.
327 csks., palm, Colgate & Co., Liverpool.
130 tons, seal oil, Swan & Finch Co., St. John's, N. F.
123 tons cod oil, Swan & Finch Co., St. John's, N. F.

PERFUMERY—
12 cs., 30 cs., Thon & Brewer, Marseilles.
7 cs., F. R. Arnold & Co., Havre.
4 bxs., A. Restorelli, Buenos Ayres.

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—
8,728 pcs., New York Quebracho Extract Co., Santa Fe.
4,192 pcs., New York Quebracho Extract Co., Puerto Borghi.
1,626 pcs., New York Quebracho Extract Co., Buenos Ayres.

QUEBRACHO WOOD—
3,363 pcs., Board of Underwriters, Rio de Janeiro.

ROOTS—
30 cs., rhubarb, G. Amsinck & Co., Shanghai.
200 bgs., scopola, China & Japan Trading Co., Kobe.
11 bs., medicinal, J. Alcantaro, Barbados.
5 pgs., medicinal, C. Ferriale, Barbados.
3 bgs., canagria Maitland, Coppell & Co., Vera Cruz.
2 bs., sarsaparilla, J. L. Bretzfelder & Co., Vera Cruz.
115 bgs., canagria, Brown Bros. & Co., Vera Cruz.
2 bs., orris, Brown Bros. & Co., Genoa.
14 bs., sarsaparilla, Eggers & Heinlein, Porto Cortez.
2 lbs., ipecac, D. L. Tenney, Puerto Colombia.
4 bs., ipecac, Schutte, Bunemann & Co., Puerto Colombia.
240 bs., zacatan, H. Marquardt & Co., Vera Cruz.
504 bs., zacatan, G. Amsinck & Co., Vera Cruz.
25 bs., ipecac, S. E. Heymann & Co., Bahia.
1 pge., ipecac, T. D. Duerr & Co., Para.
11 bgs., ipecac, R. Del Castillo & Co., Cartagena.

SALTPETER—
2 kegs, McKesson & Robbins, London.

SANDALWOOD—
617 pgs., J. E. Kerr & Co., Noumea.

SEED—
40 bgs., sesame, Cusimano & Co., Leghorn.
100 bgs., sesame, Larini & Co., Leghorn.
145 cs., mustard, Jas. P. Smith & Co., London.
336 bgs., cumin, Brown Bros. & Co., Bordeaux.

SODA—
10 csks., M. M. Harrison & Bros., Mar-seilles.

SODIUM SULPHATE—
125 drs., Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool.

SOAP—
100 cs., McKesson & Robbins, Marseilles.
575 bxs., castile, Lockwood, Brackett & Co., Genoa.

SPONGES—
79 bs. sponge, 34 bs. refuse, Lasker & Bernstein, Nassau.
59 bs. Leousi, Clonney & Co., Nassau.
89 bs., Shaw & Evans, Nassau.

SPICES—
40 bgs., pimento, J. E. Kerr & Co., Port Antonio.
2 bbls., ginger, J. E. Kerr & Co., Port Antonio.
20 bgs., ginger, New York & West India Trad'g Co., Kingston.
9 bgs., ginger, Gillespie Bros., Kingston.

STRYCHNINE—
1 cse., Fellows Medical M'fg. Co., London.

SULFOTHYOL—
2 csks., Towns & Sames, Bordeaux.

TALCUM—
100 bgs., L. Leevy, Hull.
200 bgs., C. B. Chrystal, Bordeaux.
500 bgs., Hammill & Gillespie, Bordeaux.
100 bgs., W. B. Daniels & Co., Bordeaux.
1,850 bgs., L. A. Salomon & Bro., Bordeaux.
250 bgs., W. H. Whittaker, Bordeaux.

TARTAR—
642 bgs., Tartar Chemical Co., Marseilles.
129 pgs., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Marseilles.

WATER—
8 csks., orange, Rockhill & Vietor, Mar-seilles.

WAX—
100 cs., vegetable, Brown Bros. & Co., Kobe.
222 bgs., carnauba, Strohmeier & Arpe Co., Parahyba.
171 bgs., carnauba, Lazard Freres, Ceara.
266 bgs., carnauba, Smith & Nichols, Ceara.
60 bgs., carnauba, D. Steengrafe, Ceara.
30 sks., bees, Irving Nat'l Bank, South Pacific.
19 bgs., bees, T. E. Padro, Havana.
16 bgs., bees, Brown Bros. & Co., Santos.
9 bgs., bees, J. J. Julio & Co., San Domingo.
21 bgs., bees, F. Ricart & Co., San Domingo.
8 bgs., bees, Muller, Schall & Co., Macoris.
11 bgs., bees, F. Ricart & Co., Sanchez.
11 bgs., bees, F. Ricart & Co., Sanchez.
6 seroons, bees, Yglesias, Lobo & Co., Puerto Plata.
7 seroons, bees, Marden, Orth & Hastings, Monte Cristy.
8 seroons, bees, Muller, Schall & Co., Monte Cristy.

ZINC OXIDE—
20 straps, McKesson & Robbins, London.

LOGWOOD DYES ARE NOW BEING WIDELY USED

Improved Methods of Application Have Added to Its Popularity—Prices Have Declined to a Point Where Consumption is Being Greatly Stimulated

Logwood, always the most popular of vegetable dyes and stilled the undisputed black for silk, has regained and added to its pristine value, and is again most widely employed in the dyeing of all kinds of cloths. With improved methods of application and the use of the proper mordants, results obtained in the dyeing of cotton and wool have given it a position among dyestuffs from which it is doubtful whether it will ever again be completely displaced. Had it not been for the big increase in the domestic production of sulphur colors, the boom in logwood would not have burst with such suddenness and prices would still be much higher. As it is the lower prices are again stimulating the consumption of logwood products where the exorbitant values had curtailed its uses.

Before the war logwood was selling around \$18 and \$20 a ton, but soon after was advanced about \$5 a ton, where it remained for sometime. Then, with successive intermediate stages, it went to \$30 to \$40 and to \$50 a ton. An increase in the freight rates to \$20 and then to \$25 a ton, together with an ever increasing demand drove prices upward in \$5 and \$10 bounds to over \$90, and there were sales recorded at just under the \$100 mark. New plants had been erected and the production of the extract was greatly augmented; many small chipping units were established, and with speculation in the field, and a dearth in shipping facilities, the demand became greater than the supply, there being occasions when the wood could not be had at any price. Interests in the producing countries were quick to see their opportunity and large quantities were offered for shipment, and much of it was shipped on consignment. Old schooners, long retired and dismantled, were now refitted; in fact almost everything that could float was sent on an errand for logwood. With unlimited quantities of wood forwarded to coast towns, and with an easement in freight situation, the market soon shaped itself for a decline. In a short time the price fell to \$60 a ton. By this time the production of the extract had increased sufficiently to supply consumers and the demand for the chips ceased almost entirely, thus eliminating the chipping institutions, and extract mills were flooded with offers of logwood, forcing prices lower and lower until \$30 a ton was passed. Much of the wood offered was of an inferior quality but met with ready sales at the time notwithstanding. Today, however, buyers are more discriminating and the better grades only are accepted. The highest prices prevailing are for Campeche, for which, some importers are asking up to \$50 a ton.

The advances in the extract almost paralleled those in the wood, but where the high price for the wood was 500 per cent above normal the extract reached an inflation of over 1,000 per cent. Logwood extract did not immediately follow the skyrocketing flights of the anilines, but remained stationary at 8 cents and 10 cents a pound for nearly a year or until a shortage in the anilines was apparent. Then the prices suddenly doubled and the advance was on, shooting upward to 25 cents, 30 cents and on to 40 cents a pound. Speculation began to play a hand and prices rose to 90 cents and 95 cents a pound for the 51 degree liquid. The demand for the unoxidized extract became so great that mills had little time for making hematine paste, which went to \$1.50, nor for the crystals which were entirely off the market for a while. Thus manufacturers were devoting all their time to the manufacture of the 51 degree when sulphur colors began to be produced in large quantities and the demand for the extract fell off. More attention was now paid to the production of hematine and the situation in all logwood products became easier. The deleterious methods of the unscrupulous speculator began to assert themselves again, and, abetted by inferior products from mushroom plants, the market was forced to profitless values. Speculators caught with high priced goods resorted to adulteration

in an attempt to lessen their losses, using, as the most common adulterants, glucose, molasses, sodium sulphate and epsom salt. The extent of the adulteration was from 20 to 100 per cent of the standard product. All logwood products are now being bought on test, which is gradually eliminating the inferior products and their manufacturers and dealers. Standard products are commanding around 45 cents for the solid logwood extracts, 30 cents and 35 cents for the 51 degree liquids and hematine pastes and up to 55 cents for hematine crystals.

MOSTLY PERSONAL

NEW MANAGER FOR N. Y. Q.

T. R. L. Loud who is well-known in the drug and chemical trades has been elected vice-president of the New York Quinine & Chemical Works, and will become its General Manager on October 2, next.

Mr. Loud, in his earlier days was connected with the drug houses in Baltimore. Later he came to New York with Merck & Co., with whom he was associated for some 12 years. He then went to St. Louis where he accepted a position with the old Herf & Frericks Chemical Company, and later still he was with the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works.

His next position was in the advertising line as advertising manager of *The Pharmaceutical Era*. Later he went into the general advertising field and for some time has had an important position with the Butterick trio which position he resigned to accept this one with the N. Y. Q.

Mr. Loud and his wife are now on a pleasure trip to Nova Scotia, and upon their return he will attend the wholesale drug meeting in Baltimore and then assume his new duties at 114 William street.

H. S. CHATFIELD of the Kasebier-Chatfield Company, dealer in shellac, recently declined the honor of the nomination for mayor of Elizabeth, N. J. A delegation of citizens visited him and urged him to run, but he declined for business reasons.

RALPH L. FULLER, formerly with Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin Company, Cleveland, Ohio, and New York, and who was recently elected vice-president and manager of purchases and sales of the Federal Dyestuffs & Chemical Company, New York, has organized Ralph L. Fuller & Co., Inc., under the laws of New York State, with a capital of \$1,000,000. The new company will deal in chemicals, drugs, dyes and allied products, with offices at 30 Pine street, New York. Mr. Fuller will retain his connection with the Federal Dyestuffs & Chemical Company.

DR. WILLIAM JAY SCHIEFFELIN of Schieffelin & Company, New York, has been visiting his country place in Maine.

F. H. WARNER, of the Warner Chemical Company, New York, sailed recently on a trip to the Far East. He will not return until early in 1917.

BYRD WALKER, president of the White Tar Company, New York, spent his vacation in Virginia.

F. L. WATERMEYER of Fritzsche Bros., dealers in essential oils, spent his vacation in Massachusetts.

ANTIMONY DEPOSITS IN ALASKA

The considerable demand for antimony during the last year has stimulated the development of certain Alaskan deposits of ore of that metal, from which ore to the value of about \$74,000 was mined and shipped during 1915. Stibnite, the sulphide of antimony, has been noted at 67 localities in Alaska, but only a few of these have produced and marketed ore. In 1915 the production of antimony ore was begun at four mines in the Fairbanks and at two in the Nome district. All the operations were small and most of them consisted of digging out the rich ore near the surface by open cuts and of breaking and hand sorting it.

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